PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
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Milk

No. 54,023.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
P. M.				
1907.				
16th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6535
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7508		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moses	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	F. Radesich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moses	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4262	M. Dabocivich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	F. Radesich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	4999	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Illaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	24th February
NIPPON	6317	S. Cobol	25th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 11th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 14th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 15th Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct)*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Feb. sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 14th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons on or about 16th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA..	3000	25th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombasa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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9th *February*, 1907.

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FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb 1907
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar, "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "

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Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Belsito	17th Mar "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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LIVERPOOL and other Ports

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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	53	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due a Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
‡	City of Edinburgh	6,258	Jan.	26	Feb.	7	Feb	13	Feb. 28
‡‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,548	Feb.	2	"	14	"	20	Marc 28
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	"	11	"	24	Marc	9	" 24
†	City of London *	9,000	"	21	Marc	4	"	15	Apl. 16
*‡	City of Karachi	5,647	Marc	1	"	12	"	26	Marc 30
†	City of Cartage	5,534	"	11	"	23	Apl.	4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall	4,388	"	19	"	31	"	13	" 20
†	Trafford Hall	5,321	Apl.	10	Apl.	21	May	2	May 9
*	City of Agra	4,809	"	17	"	29	"	11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	"	29	May.	10	"	21	" 28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,50,000

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Liaoyang	Hankow	Newchang	Osaka
Lyons	Hongkong	Port Arthur	Tokyo
New York	Tientsin	Mukden	Nagasaki
San Francisco	Peking	Tsiren	Bombay
Honolulu	Antung	Chefoo	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.
Entebbe.		
Tuticorin		
Zanzibar.		
Mombasa		
Nairobi.		
Chittagong		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt, Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on the night of the 12th Instant, are informed that their Carriages should APPROACH GOVERNMENT HOUSE by the UPPER GATE, put down at the Platform and pass out by the Lower Gate.

2. On arrival at Platform one Ticket will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure as Carriages come up their numbers will be called out and should owners not be present on the Platform will be sent round.

4. Gentlemen coming to the Reception in Motor Cars are reminded that it will be necessary to bring an efficient chauffeur with them as no cars will be permitted to remain in Government House grounds.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of HIS MAJESTY the AMIR of Afghanistan, on TUESDAY, the 12th February, 1907, no carriages will be allowed to approach the Victoria Terminus Station, after 7-5 A.M., and all heavy traffic will be stopped as under until the cortege has passed :

(a) Between Victoria Terminus and Money School	from 7 A.M.
(b) Between Money School and Pydhuni	from 7-5 A.M.
(c) Between Pydhuni and Junction of Parel Road with Grant Road	from 7-10 A.M.
(d) Between Junction of Parel Road with Grant Road and Gowalia Tank Road	from 7-15 A.M.
(e) Between Gowalia Tank Road and His Majesty the Amir's Residence	from 7-20 A.M.

Light wheeled traffic all along the same route will be stopped a quarter of an hour later.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS with a deposit of Rs. 300 are invited by 4 o'cloak, on THURSDAY the 14th February, 1907, for constructing a godown, in the Premises of the Colaba Press Company, Colaba; estimated value of the work will be about Rs. 37,000.

Further particulars and plans may be obtained and seen at the office of the Undersigned.

M. N. CHANDABHOY,
M. S. A. ARCHITECT, ETC.
Surdar Palace, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

PONIES not already having recognised Certificates of height will be measured at the Bombay Stable Co. by the Official Measurer I. P. A. on MONDAY, the 18th, at 8. A.M., either for I P A Certificate (the fee for which is Rs. 10 and which must be sent with the Pony) or for the Horse Show only.

N.B.—No Ponies are allowed on the Stand with shoes on.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

EXHIBITORS are reminded that the Second and Final Entries, at Rs. 5 per entry, CLOSE on TUESDAY, February 12th. For Prospectuses apply to HONORARY SECRETARIES, Graham's Buildings, Fort.

Practice Jumps have been erected on the Race Course, by kind permission of the W. I. T. C.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, at 6-30 p.m.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Collector of Bombay will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at his office at the Town Custom House, at 11-30 A.M., (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1907, each of the licenses in the Town and Island of Bombay, for the RETAIL SALE of INTOXICATING DRUGS (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, etc.) as defined in Section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act, V. of 1878, as amended by Act V. of 1901 for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1907.

Conditions of sale and the form of license can be seen at the Collecter's Office, Town Custom House, Bombay.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Abkari Department, 1st February, 1907.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SPURR FRANKS, COMMONLY KNOWN AS WILLIAM FRANKS, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 320 of Act X. of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of GEORGE SPURR FRANKS, commonly known as WILLIAM FRANKS, deceased, late partner in the Continental Electric Co., Calcutta and Bombay, should send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before the 6th day of March, 1907, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

LESLIE & HINDS,
Solicitors, FOR THE EXECUTRIX.

13, OLD POST OFFICE STREET,
CALCUTTA, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.
SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for :—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 184 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

Luggage can be obtained from Brake Van daily.

Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY).

THE AGENT B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS, up to noon of the 1st March, 1907, for the SUPPLY of Oils from 1st April, 1907 to 31st March, 1908.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign reason for so doing.

W. LONGMUIR,
Officiating Store-keeper,
B. & N.-W. RAILWAY.

SAMASTIPUR,
DATED 1ST FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL REQUIRED FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE AT BOMBAY AND OTHER INDIAN PORTS. SEALED TENDERS will be received at Bombay Dockyard up to 2 p.m. of 18th February, 1907.

For particulars see Notice No. 6101 in "Government Gazette" of 8th November, 1906, or apply to the

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL
INDIAN MARINE.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 14th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for the former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S
NEW
LIST
OF FICTION.

Paper, Rs. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Far Horizon. By Lucas Malet.
Sir Nigel. By A. Conan Doyle.
Lawful Issue. By James Blyth.
Woman and the West. By Charles Marriott.
The Jungle. By Upton Sinclair.
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.
The Sinews of War. By Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett.
The Heir. By Sidney Grier.
The White House. By M. E. Braddon.
Nedra. By George Barr McCutheon.
The Great Court Scandal. By William Le Queux.
Helena's Love Story. By Guy Thorne.
In Service of Love. By Richard Marsh.
The Youngest Miss Mowbray. By B. M. Croker.
Burnt Spices. By L. S. Gibson.
The Shadow of the Lord. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser.
Coniston. By Winston Churchill. (Cloth only.)
Holyland. By Gustav Freussen.
The Matrimonial Lotter By Charlotte O'Conor Eccles.
The Car of Destiny. By C. N. and A. M. Williamson.
Saba Macdonald. By Rita.
In the Emperors Villa. By Richard Henry Savage.
The Call of the Blood. By Robert Hichens.
Invasion of 1910. By William Le Queux.
Fortunes A-Begging. By Tom Gallon.
The Master Spirit. By Sir William Magnay.
A Lost Leader. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
A Persian Roseleaf. By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
The Private War. By Louis J. Vance.
The Patriot. By Antonio Fogazyaro.
The Triumph of Love. By Mrs. M. Chan-Toon.
Paul. By E. F. Benson.
The Dream and the Business. By John Oliver Hobbs.
The Trials of Commander McTurk. By Cutcliffe Hyne.
Treasure of Heaven. By Marie Corelli.
The Whip Hand. By Keble Howard.
The Poacher's Wife. By Eden Phillpotts.
As Ye Have Sown. By Wolf Dyllarde.
The Wickhamsea. By W. Pett Ridge.
The Mysterious Mr. Miller. By William Le Queux.
Mrs. Grundy's Crucifix. By Vincent Brown.
Count Brunker. By J. Storer Clouston.
Face of Clay. By H. A. Vachell.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have TICKETS of ADMISSION to VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION, on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR of Afghanistan, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., at 7-20 o'clock (standard time), on TUESDAY the 12th February, 1907, are requested to enter the Station through the main door leading into the Telegraph and Booking Offices under the Porch, opposite the Municipal Offices.

Admission to the Station after 7-5 (standard time) will not be permitted.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 9TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, 19th February 1907, at 6-0 P.M. to transact the following business :

I.—To receive, adopt, and confirm the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1906.

II.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors.

IV.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

V.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

SEPTIMUS B. GREAVES,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 11th February, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of GIRDHURLAL NATHOOBHOY Late of Patan in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda Visha Valda Hindu Inhabitant, chief clerk 33, Queens Own Light Cavalry deceased.

JAMNADAS NATHOOBHOY and MOHANLAL NATHOOBHOY both of Patan in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda Visha Valda Hindu Inhabitant merchants now residing at Champa Gully outside the Fort of Bombay—two of the surving members of a joint Hindu family of which the deceased was a co-parcener ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine-hundred and seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The 8th day of February, 1907.
Messrs JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACES, 1907.

13TH, 16TH, 18TH, 20ST and 23RD FEBRUARY 1907.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are as follows :—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and Private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
CLASS A.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	25	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	5	...
CLASS B.—NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB.		
Book of Coupons containing 8 Tickets	...	25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	7	...

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, & LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies and Members of the Turf Club are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Rs. 1 for admission to the Private Paddock.

Season Tickets or Books of Coupons issued for the Bombay Extra Meeting, are not available for the Bombay Races.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

GENTLEMAN ..... Rs. 5
LADY or Child ..... " 3

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET ..... Rs. 1-8
LADY or Child ..... As. 0-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to :—The SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., 2, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 31st January, 1907.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN
OPERA CO.
50 LONDON ARTISTES 50
After a most Successful season in Calcutta.

GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT.

12TH FEBRUARY.

Tuesday	Feb. 12th.	"The Dairy Maids."
Wednesday	" 13th.	"The Beauty of Bath.'
Thursday	" 14th.	"The Blue Moon."
Friday	" 15th.	"Pantomine Cindrella."
Saturday	" 16th.	"The Girl Behind the Counter."
Monday	" 18th.	"Geisha."
Tuesday	" 19th.	"The Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday	" 20th.	"See See."
Thursday	" 21st.	"The Girl on the Stage."
Friday	" 22nd.	"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday	" 23rd.	"Mr. Popple of Ippleton."

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle Front Row, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF
Wild Animals.

ONCE MORE PACKED } SATURDAY,
ONCE MORE PACKED } NIGHT.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH BY OUR ALL STAR COY HEADED BY THE GREAT FRANTZ TROUPE.

Every Act Greeted with rounds of Applause.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12TH.

FIRST HIGH JUMPING CONTEST.

(FOR LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.)

A Handsome Trophy for the Winner.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 13TH.

N.B.—All Matinee performances the same as night, nothing curtailed.

Children, Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

Box Plan at the Circus. Open daily from 10 a. m till 1 o'clock and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas Eight for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE ..... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB LOVE ..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON ..... *Agent.*

ELYSIUM RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

SKATING SESSIONS :

Learners ..... 8 a.m. } Instructors and
Ladies' Practice ..... 10 a.m. } Instructress present.
General Skating ..... 6 to 8 and 9-30.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE :
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 27 OF 1907.

W. T. Glover & Co., Ld., a Company incorporated under the English Companies Acts and having their Registered Office at Trafford Park, Manchester, England, by their duly constituted Attorney ALEXANDER TURNER LAING of Bombay, European inhabitant, a member of the firm of Messrs. TURNER HOARE & Co. Carrying on business at Elphinstone Circle within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

J. C. MARGESTON, of Bombay, European inhabitant, Carrying on business at 22, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, under the name and style of the English Electrical Company, ... Defendant.

IT is hereby proclaimed and notified that under an order made herein on the 7th day of February, 1907, the Undersigned will put up FOR SALE on FRIDAY the 15th Instant, at 3-30 P.M. (standard time), at 22 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by PUBLIC AUCTION the moveable property attached herein and consisting of 6 Dynamos, Electric Accessories, &c., &c., for the satisfaction of the decree herein dated the 29th January, 1907, for Rs. 6,614-15 Interest and Costs.

The price of each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 9th day of February, 1907.

T. W. CUFFE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year during 1908-07, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 p. m., gun fire, of MONDAY, the 11th February, 1907, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further Particulars see Notice No. 6101 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 8th Nov., 1906, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

NOTICE.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

By order of the Official Assignee
AND
With the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,

THE WHOLE OF THE
STOCK-IN-TRADE
IS
OFFERED FOR SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. ECBIZ.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED.
VICTORIA CROSS'
LATEST NOVEL
LIFE'S SHOP
WINDOW.

Paper Covers Rs. 1-12.
Cloth Rs. 2-4.

This is the longest and perhaps the most important novel that the famous auther of "Anna Lombard" has ever published. Order Now.

	Rs.	A.
UNDER THE ABSOLUTE AMIR. By Frank A. Martin. Illustrated by the Author's Drawings and Photographs and by other Photographs	9	3
NAVAL POLICY. A Plea for the Study of War. By "Bartleur."		
THE TOURIST'S INDIA. By Eustace Reynolds-Ball. With 28 Full-page Illustrations and a New Map	7	14
THE DATE OF ETHICS. By Herbert Spencer New Cheap Edition	2	10
THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE Massacres. A page of the Russian Counter Revolution. By E. Semenoff	2	3
SANITARY ENGINEERING, with respect to Water-Supply and Sewage Disposal. By Leveson Francis Varnon-Harcourt. With 287 Illustrations, 1907	12	4
WITH FLASHLIGHT AND RIFLE. A record of Hunting adventures and of Studies in Wild Life in Equatorial East Africa. By C. H. Schillings. Translated by Frederic Whyte, with an Introduction by Sir H. H. Johnston. With Numerous Illustrations. New cheap Edition	10	15
PENROSE'S PICTORIAL ANNUAL. The process Year Book for 1906-07	4	6
THE ROMANCE OF AN EASTERN CAPITAL. A Book on Eastern Bengal and the New Province. By F. B. Bradley-Birt, I.C.S., Author of "Chota Nagpur," "The Story of an Indian Up-Lord," &c. With Full-page illustrations and a Map	11	0
THE BRIDGE WINNER. A Guide to Success at the Game of Bridge. By "Cut-Cavendish, Illustrated. Paper covers 12 annas ; in limp leather binding	1	8
THE HIGHER HINDUISM IN RELATION to Christianity. Certain Aspects of Hindu Thought from the Christian Standpoint. By T. E. Slater	2	10
THE ART OF THINKING. By Mrs. Egerton Eastwich	0	14
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WEEKLY AUC

DENTAL SURGEON,

M. S. NICHOLSON,

37, Hornby Road,

Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 8.] [BOMBAY, *February* 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87⅛		⅛
2½ do. Rentes	95¼		¼
3 do. Sterling Loan	103⅜	un	chgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities	85⅛	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16	⅛	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛	⅛	
Do. in New York	68⅛	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 25⅛	⅛	
Do. do. Berlin	20 51⅛	⅛	
Do. do. New York	4 84⅛	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	un	chgd
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4⅛%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4⅛%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4⅛		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4⅛		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) . . . 1s. 3 1/16d, unchanged.

Council Bills:—

Bill on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at . 1s. 4 1/16d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at . 1s. 4 1/16d.
Tranfers on Bombay Rs. 4,00,000 . 1s. 4 1/16d.
" " Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 . 1s. 4 1/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay . . . . £ 600,000
Gold " " . . . . £ 150,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Mutilated
Futures	Mutilated
East Indian	Mutilated
Manchester	Firmer
Total Sales	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500
Imports	31,000
Mid-Americans	6 09—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/16 unchanged

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June
5·70	5·69	5·66	5·65
unchanged	plus 01	plus 01	plus 01

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·63	5·59	5·54	5·49	5·44
plus 01	plus 01	plus 02	plus 01	unchanged

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	46,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	28,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	16,000 "
Do. to Continent	
Spot Cotton—11·10 plus 05.	

Futures—Month of March 9·52 plus 13 / Do. do. July 9·78 plus 11 — Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans and to Southern Spinners said to be bidding more freely.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 5/16 plus 1/16.
Futures—Month of March 10·44 plus 07.
Do. do. May 10·51 plus 07.
Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

NEW YORK, February 8.

	bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	253,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	135,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	77,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,127,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	536,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—4 3/4 Sellers. Months—February-March
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—5 5/16d. Sellers. Months—April May
Fair Coconadas—C. I. F.—4 1/16d. Sellers. Months—February-March
Coconada Ginned C. I. F.—4 3/4 Sellers. Months—February-May.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi . } 30 old Terms Feb-March, London-Buyers Canal.

Tone of Wheat.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed— Brown Cawnpore 42 ½ Apl.-May Dunkirk, Buyers, Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed, firm

Linseed— Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship } 43½ Feb.-Mar, H A and } D sellers, Canal.
Tone of Linseed, firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee— In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber . . . 54 Sellers.

ARRIVALS:—

" Dundas "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions and Sovereigns and half Sovereigns	Rs. 1,55,000	London	Egypt	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
33 Bars Silver	75,707	London	Egypt	Do.
34 Bars Silver	74,738	London	Egypt	Nation Bank of India.
32 Bars Silver	74,629	London	Egypt	Bank of India.
1 Case Sovereigns and half Sovereigns	45,000	Aden	R. Rubattino	G. Dinshaw & Brothers.
3 Bundles Silver Coins.	4,177	Bushire	Africa	D. Rajaram.
2 Boxes assorted Gold, Silver, Copper Coins.	...	Aden	R. I. M. S. Capping	Supdt. V. & P. Docks.
1 Box Gold Bullions.	76,900	London	Egypt	Bank of India.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

Owing to the advance advised from America, the market is firmer and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2. higher all round. In ready cotton there is some enquiry by exporters chiefly for high-class Oomras, but selection is difficult. Mills are buying quietly, and continue paying full prices for extra-stapled Barsi Kinds, of which the supply is limited. In contracts for forward delivery some Bengals are reported to changed hands at Rs. 175 1/2 for March delivery, and business has also been done in fine M. G. Broach, March, at Rs. 256. The following quotations are closing rates:—

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	256	March.
Good M. G. Broach	241	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kumpti	219	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Fulgaon	209	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	201	"
Fine M. G. Ammoti	202	"
Fine M. G. Muttra	192	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	134	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	182/60	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	1754	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	159	"
Good Westerns	227	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	240/41	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone . . . } Mutilated.
Estimated Sales . . . } Mutilated.
Total Imports . . . } Mutilated.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·74	5·72	5·70	5·68
plus 04	plus 03	plus 01	plus 03

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·66	5·62	5·56	5·53	5·47
plus 03	plus 04	plus 05	plus 05	plus 03

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet but steady with booking for near shipment at previous rates. For forward there is not much offering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready . . . Rs. 7 2 to Rs. 7 3 0 per cwt.
April-May . . . " 7 6 "
Tone—Steadier.

	Rs. a. p.
Rapeseed:—	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 1 0
" " Apl.-May	7 5 6
Yellow "	7 12 0
Brown Kutni ready	7 6 0
Tone—Firm.	
Gingellyseed:—	
Bold white 85% Rs.	50 8 0
" " 75% "	49 8 0
" " 50% "	48 8 0
Black Kutni "	42 0 0
Tone—firm. Moderate business	
Castorseed:—	
Ready . . .	Rs. 35
April-May . . .	" 34
Tone—Easier.	
Cottonseed:— Rs. 20	
Tone—firm.	
Groundnuts:— Rs. 42/8	
Tone—Steady.	
Wheat:—	
White Delhi . . . 4 7 0	
Tone—Quiet.	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week.

Cotton	20,628	bales.
Wheat	5,314	cwts.
Linseed	1,957	"
Rapeseed	947	"
Gingellyseed	18,271	"
Poppyseed	15	"
Groundnuts	1,730	"
Castorseed	6,874	"
Rice	6,450	"
Myrabollams	3,180	"
Cottonseed	32,446	"
Gram	2,990	"
Joowar	4,338	"
Maize	157	"
Shares:—		
Petits	Rs. 352½	March,
David	" 436¼	"
Kohinoors	" 812½	"
Bank of Bombay	" 1322½	"

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING] [9, FEBRUARY 1907.

Money!— There is nothing to add to our previous notes.

Exchange:— Being mail-day, there is nothing to record of a special nature in regard to business that has passed, except that Far Eastern rates keep steady. The market opened unchanged at 1s. 4 1/16d. to 5/32d. for T. T. and 1s. 4 3/16d. for Demand; while 3 months' sight for February delivery is steady at 1s. 4 7/16d. we quote:

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/16d. to 5/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141¼
Hongkong—30 days' sight	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	143¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight	221½

Government Paper:— The Paper market opened to-day at 97 5/16 firm and 97 1/2 for the ensuing settlement, and though very little business was put through the market closed steady at the following rates:—

Cash	97·5
1st Settlement	97·8

Bullion:— While Bar Gold remained unchanged, Bar Silver in London improved yesterday by 1/16d. to 31 11/16d. ready and 31 3/16d. for delivery in two months. Local rates opened steady as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	80	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	80	6	0

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *9th February.*] [BOMBAY, *10th February.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95½	¼	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	103½	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	85½	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16	⅛	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛	⅛	
Do. in New York	68⅛	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·26	¼	
Do. do. Berlin	20 52½	⅜	
Do. do. do. New York	4·84⅛	un	chgd.
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since 17 Jan	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd.
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd.
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%	un	chgd.
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½		
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	quiet
Futures	quiet
East Indian	quiet firm
Manchester	7,000 bales
Total Sales	500 "
Sold on Speculation and for Export	52,000 "
Imports	6·11 plus 02
Mid-Americans	10 1/16 unchd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5·69	5·69	5·68	5·65	5·63
—01	—01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·60	5·55	5·49	5·44
plus 01	plus 01	unchgd	unchgd

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	37,000 bales
Do. do. last year	17,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	22,000 "
Do. to Continent	22,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·10 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March, 9·46 —06 / Do. do. July, 9.72 —06 — Declined owing to weak cables and to bearish visible supply figures.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 5/16 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·40 —04
Do. do. May 10·47 —04
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

Cotton	Stock in London	10,000 bales
"	Total *Visible Supply*	4,910,000 "
"	" " East Indian	2,80,000 "
"	*Quantity in Sight*	10,220,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON

Total	Week's Sales	62,000 bales
"	Sold on speculation	2,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	116,000 "
"	Actual Exports	11,000 "
"	Week's Imports	140,000 "
"	Stock	962,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	400 "
"	Sold on speculation	100 "
"	Sold for exportation	3,500 "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	100 "
"	Actual Exports	3,000 "
"	Week's Imports	17,000 "
"	Stocks	440,000 "
About	Americans	9,000 "
"	Indian	

THE HONGKONG BANK BOOM.

We commented last week at some length on the proposal of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to increase its capital. That we are not alone in the views we hold will be borne out by the fact that in Shangai also, as in Hongkong, the announcement was received with a large degree of favour as will be gathered by the remarks of Messrs. J. A. Sullivan & Co. in their weekly share circular of the 17th inst. This is what that firm of brokers has to say:—"The figures for the past six months working of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank show a continuous state of prosperity which is welcomed by everyone. £7,15/-dividend and a bonus of £1 will be paid to shareholders. Silver reserve is augmented by 7½ lacs and the amount carried forward is 17 lacs. A further "bonne bouche" is provided by an increase of 40,000 new shares of dolrs 125 each to be issued to shareholders at the low figure of £30, in the proportion of one new for every two old shares, A sharp demand set in and from the previous rate of dolars 835 —at which business was done—caused the quotation to advance quickly until a sale at dollars 890 was announced. To-day dollars 1,000 is being freely offered, but holders are awaiting developments before quitting. London has risen to £116, buyers. With this good news a wave of prosperity is bound to follow. Rumours are already in the air that the Bank intends to extend its business by opening several more branches in many desirable localities:—The *Hongkong Telegraph*, January 21.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, February 9.

862—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "E" Company with effect from this date:—

No 5336 Lce Corpl B Greenwood to be Corpl to complete establishment.

No 4368 Vol B Gordon, to be Corpl to complete establishment and attached to the Buglers.

No 4764 Vol W Garricks to be Lce Corpl to complete establishment.

No 5192 Vol S D Gama, to be Lce Corpl to complete establishment.

No 5420 Vol H McEnavy to be Lce Corpl to complete establishment.

No 5999 Vol G Hardy to be Lce Corpl to complete establishment.

No 5625 Vol G Dunning to be Lce Corpl to complete establishment.

863—Dismissal.—No 5061 Vol L Cabral, "F" Coy is dismissed from the Co Corps for misconduct.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 9.

150 DRILLS.

Orders for the week ending 16th February 1907.
Orderly office for the week.
Lieut. R. W. Fisher next for duty Lieut A. E Boyd.
Orderly Sergeants for the week.
No. 1 Company—Sgt G W Murray.
No. 2 Company—Sgt. R W Cowan.
No. 2 Company—Thursday the 14th instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Hd-Qrs at 9 p m Dress plain clothes.

150 DRILL

There will be a meeting of N C Co of No. 2 Co after drill on Thursday the 14th instant.
E K Co—Wednesday the 13th inst
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p m and proceed Middle Ground for manning Defence Light stations

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

CORRESPONDENT is amused at the result of noticing the names on six soda water bottles obtained from a well-known Bombay firm of manufacturers. Two of the bottles bore no name, in the glass itself that is, be it understood. One had the name "Smith Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta," one "Bertie Smith and Co." one "The property of the new Colombo Ice Co:" and the remaining are "The Singapore and Straits Aerated Water Co: Not one of the half dozen placed on the table bore the firms' name in the glass. Once, our correspondent adds, he saw in a Bombay dealer's case a bottle from South America and one from Australia. It suggests that some one might make a collection.

NOT ILL—BUT AILING!

Advice to Those Out-of-Sorts.

There are thousands of women and men who though they are not really ill, in the true sense of the word, are always ailing. They constantly dwell on the borders of ill-health. They are like the mountain-climber who in scaling the dizzy ridges is ever tempting fate by venturing near the edge of the precipice. A sudden gust of wind, a slip or a false step will fling him into the yawning chasm beneath. People who are always ailing, though not really *ill*, spend their lives at the edge of an awful abyss, into which the first epidemic or first chilly weather may sweep their frail forms. But apart from the danger of always ailing, this condition is in itself most miserable and trying. You have neither the energy to share other people's pleasures, nor the strength to resist brooding over more or less magnified trouble. Sleepless nights, loss of appetite, severe headaches, bouts of sickness, and pains after meals, only accentuate the ever-present feeling of great depression and weariness. You lose interest in the home, ambition in life, and are often cross, irritable and hard to please, all because of some insidious weakness which you find it difficult to understand.

Because of the sedentary lives they lead, women are very liable to suffer from this "always ailing" condition.

THESE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED.

All this is a sign that you are low in tone, and that you need a course of Bile Beans for Biliousness to restore your lost health and buoyant spirits. Bile Beans enable you to "live" every day, not merely to drag through it. Bile Beans owe their great success to the natural and unfailingly efficacious action of certain precious herbal extracts of which they are wholly composed. They are a gift direct from forest to patient.

Bile Beans not only contain certain rare vegetable extracts, but these extracts are united in a certain manner which multiplies the virtues of each ingredient. One ingredient, for instance, has a special power over the liver and regulates the flow of bile; another directly assists and strengthens the stomach; others again exert a wholesome influence over the bowels, and so on. But not one of the ingredients interferes with the rest. There is perfect harmony of action, the disordered conditions which are causing trouble and menacing life are corrected, and new vigour and vitality is firmly established throughout the body, blood, and nerves. In short, Bile Beans change the life of constant ailing to one of lasting health and happiness. How different are Bile Beans from old-fashioned mineral purgatives, on which many people rely even to-day, ignorant of their dangers.

The wise housewife always has a box of Bile Beans handy, and the far-sighted business and working man has a few Bile Beans in his vest pocket, for by reason of their gelatine coating Bile Beans can be carried loose without losing their virtue. Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists, at Rs. 1/- per box, and Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine Bile Beans.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 As. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BATEMAN CHAMPAIN—January 7, at Shibirahama-Kamakura, Japan, the wife of Captain H. Bateman-Champain, 9th Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MILLER—February 8, at 4, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of A. B. Miller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON-CLARKE—BYCULLA—January 30, at Dhurpore, by the Rev. E. W. P. Keeling, Harry Alfred Johnson-Clarke, Pyrahad, to Jessie Ellen Bwye, Dyspore.

MORSE—STANNARD—February 5, at the Epiphany Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. C. G. Myles, C. M. S., assisted by the Rev. D. H. Chapman, Chaplain of Bareilly, the Rev. S. R. Morse, C. M. S., Lucknow, to Edith, youngest daughter of W. Standyrd, Esq., of Bromley, Kent.

ST. JOHN—HERBERT—February 6, at Jaisur, by the Rev. H. B. Shelton, Captain Henry Beauchamp St. John, son of Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, K. C. S. I., to Olive Amy, second daughter of Colonel C. Herbert, Resident, Jaipur.

TRESDALE—GRAM—December 25, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Revd. Papworth, James Whigham-Tresdale, Assistant Engineer, N. W. Railway to Mosie Ethel Gram, second daughter of Mr. F. G. Gram, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway.

DEATHS.

BASTIEN—February 2, at Pothenami, Purnea District, after a long and lingering illness, William Edwin Bastien, late Permanent Way Inspector, Forbesganj.

CUMMING—February 5, at Madras, suddenly, Alexander Stewart Robertson Cumming, (Wee Joy bells), youngest son of Alexander and Agnes Cumming, B. I. Railway, Madura, aged 2 years.

KILLOWAY—February 3, at his her residence, Civil Lines, Jubbulpur, Mrs. Eliza Killoway, beloved mother of Telegraph Master A. Killoway, aged 64 years.

MICKLEJOHN—January 31, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Mary Irene Micklejohn, third and youngest daughter of Surgeon Major R. E. Wratten, Bengal Medical Service, retired aged 29 years.

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THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 10m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m.; High water, 10·9m. 11·9a.; Low water, 4·28m., 4·16a.

Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana matches.

Bank holiday.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

A NATIVE CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Maharajah of Rana puts up, during his short stay in Bombay, in a bungalow at Narayen Dabulker Road.

KHAN BAHADUR M. C. MUEZBAN.—Khan Bahadur M. C. Muezban, C. I. E., formerly Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality now retired on pension, has been seriously ill during the past week. He is under the treatment of Dr. Myers and Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman.

FIRE IN SAMUEL STREET.—Early on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the left of a house in Samuel Street. The fire steamers put the fire out, but not until damage to the property was done to the extent of about Rs. 2,500. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

A FEAST FOR BOMBAY COWS.—The Hindus feel very grateful to His Majesty the Amir for having prohibited the slaughter of cows on the day of the last Bukri-Id festival. In recognition of His Majesty's humane instincts, the Hindus of Bombay intend, on the day of the illuminations to be made in honour of the Amir, to decorate the cows with flowers and to provide a rich repast for them, consisting of "seera, poori," etc.

THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR:—I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly allow it to be made public through your columns that the Bishop's 'Charge' will be obtainable *in extenso* at the S.P.C.K. Depot and the Bible Society's Depot within the next few days, when all, who are interested in the subject with which it deals, will have an opportunity of studying it in a more complete form than has been possible hitherto.—Yours, &c.

HAROLD FOOTE,
Bishop's Chaplain.

Bombay, February 9.

COTTON IN BURMA.

The total area under cotton in all 16 cotton-growing districts is now reported to be 186,202 acres or 3,518 acres more than last year, but 5,337 acres less than the area given in the third forecast for this year. The estimated outturn of clean cotton is 35,303 bales of 400 lbs. each or 269 bales more than last year. The only important changes from the figures of the third forecast are in Sagaing, where both area and outturn have been considerably diminished.

ADELPHI SOCIAL CLUB.

There was a very successful dance given by the members of the Adelphi Social Club on Friday night at old Palonji's Hotel in Clare Road, Byculla. Over two hundred ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation of the Committee in spite of other similar functions on the same night at the Town Hall, Harmston's entertaining Circus, the Parisian Cenematograph and the well-patronised Rink. The Club has only been started about six months ago is growing in popularity which is evinced by the public from all parts of Bombay extending its patronage to it. Dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning when the guests left reluctantly. The Victoria String Band furnished a well selected programme of music. It is understood that the Club is preparing grounds for lawn tennis, Badminton and other out-door games, and that a Concert will be given on the 23rd inst.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. CIRCASSIA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Circassia passed Suez on the 2nd instant, and is due in Bombay on the morning of the 13th instant with the following passengers from Liverpool,

Mr G C Blake, Mrs Bradley and child, Lt-Col H J Christie, Mrs Christie, Miss Christie, Miss E Edwards, Miss M George, Major O' G Gunning, Mrs Gunning, 2 children and nurse, Mrs A Hinchliffe and infant, Major W G Kuntchbull, Miss E O' Nolan Martin, Mrs S. P Musson and infant, Mr V B C Ramsay, Mrs Ramsay and child, Major E C Rowcroft, Mr H L Russell, Mrs A DeSa, Mr E Tumility, Mrs Tumility and child Mrs E Umfreville, 3 children and ayah.

JAVA has now clearly established its position as the largest exporter of sugar to India. In the nine months ending on the 31st December last it sent 142,000 tons to this country, Germany coming next with about 82,000 tons, Mauritius third with 8,000 and Australia, Hungary following with 72,000. From all sources abroad India took in the nine months the enormous total of nearly 400,000 tons as against 238,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1905. There was a falling-off in imports in the month of December, but this was probably only due to stocks being accumulated in India.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MAN AND WIFE HACKED WITH A HATCHET.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an appeal of Nathu Narotam and another, who were convicted by Mr. Gulabbhai K., First Class Magistrate of Jambusar, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous instruments, and were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment. In appeal, the conviction and sentence were confirmed by Mr. G. D. Madgavkar Sessions Judge of Broach. Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah appeared for the accused.

The accused were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Bai Satu and her husband Bava Eman. The latter is a Talabda Koli of Panchkada, his house being situated at the entrance of the village. The two accused were also Kolis of the same village. The accused had a brother of the name of Mokam Narotum, who was married at Sadra, a Gaekwari village. It was suspected that his death was caused by Bava Eman by some charm or incantations, and there was enmity on that ground between Satu and the widow of Mokam, Runchod Bapu was the brother of the widow of Mokam, and Shankar Hira was his friend. These men had come to the village of Panchkada, and about mid-night of the 11th August last, they went to the house of Bava Eman, and knocked for the door to be opened as they said they wanted some fire the doors of the house to be opened, as they wanted fire. Bai Satu, wife of Bava, lighted a lamp, and went out with it, and gave them fire and tobacco. The two Sudra men sat on the verandah in front of the doorway and began to smoke. Bava was upstairs on his cot, and an old Brahmin was sleeping on the ground near him. The Brahmin awoke Bava, and the latter sat on the verandah. He then saw the two accused standing on the right side of his house behind a curtain, accused 1 with a hatchet, and No. 2 with a bill-hook in his hand. He thereupon got up and turned round to enter the house, but was assaulted, No. 1 inflicting a blow with his hatchet from behind, which struck Bava on his left shoulder and caused a deep wound. No. 2 inflicted a blow with his bill-hook, which struck him on his head, and caused a bleeding wound. Bai Satu, on seeing this, fell upon the body of her husband and received a blow on her head. Runchod and his companion, who came as guests, were also armed with sticks, and they joined the two accused in beating the husband and wife. Alarms were raised, and the assailants ran away. The injured persons were removed to hospital, where they luckily recovered.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal on its merits.

THE WILL OF A DYING MAN.

Judgment of Justice Khareghat.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khareghat disposed of a suit instituted by the appellants, Balkrishna Dinkar Vaidya and another, against the respondent Vishwanath Mahadev Patanker, for the grant of a probate of a will alleged to have been made by one Vishnu Vinayak, deceased. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by Mr. H. C. Ceyaji.

The appellants state that Vishnu Vinayak died at Kalyan on the 9th December 1904; that the will executed on the same day is the true and last will of the deceased and that it has been duly executed. The appellants are some of the executors named in the will; there are two other executors, Messrs S. S. Setlur and Gopal Ramchandra Kelkar of Bombay, but they are not willing to administer the estate of the deceased. The appellants, as such executors, are likely to get a sum of Rs. 4,398 and therefore they pray that the probate of the will may be granted to them.

The respondent alleges *inter alia* that the will propounded by the appellants is not the true will of the deceased, and that on the day and at the time at which the will is alleged to be made, the deceased was not conscious and in a sound disposing mind.

The original suit was decided by the Assistant Judge of Thana who refused probate, holding that the execution of the will was not satisfactorily proved and that even if Vishnu signed the will, he was not of sound disposing mind at the time. The appellants appeal against this decision.

After taking into consideration the whole evidence in the case, their Lordships saw no good reason to differ from the learned Assistant Judge's view of the case. Judgment in the case was delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khareghat, who observed that practically the only evidence on both the points in dispute was that of Balkrishna himself and he appeared to be so strongly interested that one would hesitate to act upon his sole word even if there were no evidence to the contrary. His Lordship said that there was much evidence contradicting him in material particulars. Balkrishna's case would seem to be that the will was written and signed at about 9-30 a. m. in the presence of the attesting witness who attested immediately thereafter at the request of the testator. The attesting witnesses state that the document was neither written nor signed in their presence, that they attested at about 11-30 a.m. at the request of the applicant Balkrishna, and not of the testator Vishnu, that Vishnu although questioned did not reply and that they cannot even tell whether he was conscious. No good reason has been shown for disbelieving these men. There are also other circumstances which throw grave doubt on the will. Balkrishna's statement is inconsistent with those of the press manager and witness Shridhar on the point as to who first suggested the making of a will. There is no reference in the will to the deceased's loan or balance in the bank. The testator's signature on the will is an almost illegible scrawl, whereas his signature on the note to the press manager is fairly steady and legible, and yet according to Balkrishna himself, the latter was written after the former. Admittedly, therefore, his Lordship concluded, the testator died in less than 24 hours after he was attacked either by plague or fever and it seemed very unlikely he could have been in a sound disposing state of mind within 3 or 4 hours before his death.

It has been argued in support of the will that none but the deceased could have known of the shares and debt due from the press and hence it must have been made by him. But His Lordship remarked that much knowledge need not have been limited to the deceased; any friend of his could have had it from him. It has also been argued that if Balkrishna had fabricated the will, he would not have put down persons like Messrs. Bhat, Setlur and Halkar, as co-executors with himself. The reply would be that the main benefit that Balkrishna derives from the will of having a temple on his own ground managed practically by himself would be diminished not a little by having many co-executors. Very possibly the will is probably not a pure fabrication but the work of a half conscious dying man working partly under the influence of others and partly that of his own enfeebled brain. "I would" therefore, said his Lordship confirm the Assistant Judge's order and dismiss the appeal with costs."

THE LATE CHUNDA RAMJEE'S RICH ESTATE.

The Dispositions of the Testator Varied.

In the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar has disposed of an originating summons, issued in the matter of Nanu Narayan Kothare, solicitor, against the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate General of Bombay, who is, in virtue of his official position, the Trustee of all Charitable Funds and Institutions. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Lowndes, appeared for Mr. Kothare. The Advocate General was present in person at the hearing.

It appeared that Chanda Ramji, a rich Cutchee Lohana merchant, died on the 24th November 1895. Mr. Kothare remained the sole surviving trustee and executor of his will. Among other requests and dispositions, the deceased has set apart certain property for the "Nek Seva," or regular worship of the idol Shal Thakorji, who, he trusted, should sit in splendour. This property comprised the following items, in addition to three or four minor ones: In the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company 680 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,70,000; four-annas share in the agency-commission, which had amounted to Rs. 22,500; sale-proceeds of the Colaba property, Rs. 2,19,000; cash in the National Bank, Rs. 26,975; monies lent on mortgage, Rs. 17,000; Government Paper, in hand, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,13,000; sale-proceeds of land in Nepean Road, Rs. 20,000; recoveries of bills for piece goods, Rs. 17,850; and deposits in the Bombay Bank, Rs. 1,80,000. The total assets and accumulations had amounted to Rs. 9,41,468, which was considerably more than was required for the Testator's Nek Seva [illegible]

and for installing him in splendour. It was, therefore, proposed to vary the dispositions of the testator, with the sanction of the Court, so as to enable the surviving trustee to devote a portion of the funds to charitable purposes for the good of the Cutchi Lohana community, to which the testator belonged. The worship consisted in placing food before the idol, and then distributing it.

Mr. Inverarity said it was but just and sensible that the surviving executor should carry out the schemes he had proposed for the good of the community.

The Advocate General stated that the Secretary of State would become entitled to the residue of the property by escheat.

Mr. Justice Davar remarked that the Secretary of State should have been made a party in the matter.

The Advocate General stated that the other question would be whether idols could hold property. There were Calcutta decisions answering in the affirmative: these were upheld by the Privy Council.

Mr. Inverarity stated that no one was wronged, or dispossessed of any right by the proposed dispositions; no one, therefore, could challenge these, as the funds were to be ultimately devoted to public charities.

M. Justice Davar sanctioned the scheme, which he pronounced to be prudent and well-considered. He said, that he agreed with the proposed diversion of the surplus-funds of the residuary-estate towards other charities, as very desirable. The leading features of the proposals sanctioned by the Judge were:—The sale of the Colaba property was sanctioned. A property to be purchased in Dadishett Agiary Street, at a cost of about Rs. 74,300; certain quarters were to be erected in it, at an expense of Rs. 62,745; at all events, not more than Rs. 1,40,000 should be spent for both these

AN INVESTMENT.

Pure Wool Clothing is the soundest investment possible, for the return secured is certain—comfort and health. To wear shoddy or cotton mixtures is to plunge into rash speculation, alluring on account of its initial cheapness, but bound to bring disaster eventually in the shape of ruined health.

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We send you free of charge on application samples of any of our celebrated "LALIMLI" Pure Wool fabrics. They include Flannels, Serges, Broadcloths, Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Homespuns, Friezes, Costume Cloths, besides Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, Lohis (Shawls), Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Sanitary Grey Underwear, &c., &c.

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ARABS and C. BARBS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) and Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, and fitted by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

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WILL BE HELD
between the 20th and 27th February.
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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of these musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.
On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.
On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

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MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
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NOTICE.

OWING to the POSTPONEMENT of His Majesty The AMIR'S arrival in Bombay, the BANQUET and RECEPTION which were to have been held on the 11th February, 1907, at Government House, will now take place at the same hour on TUESDAY, the 12th idem.

F. LEE,
Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House,
Bombay, 6th February, 1907.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor between 12th and 19th Instant.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

"They do this better abroad" is a statement often in the mouth of the travelled and discontented Briton. This tribute to the framework at least of continental city life, has some foundation in fact, however much the conceit of a globe-trotter may lead him to exaggerate the merits of things and places foreign in order to appear knowing before the more easily contented stay-at-homes. India is not usually understood as coming under the category of places where things "are done better," and the number of the disillusioned who speak of this "rotten country" is not small ; but it is true, notwithstanding, and a most remarkable fact, that in that very framework of modern civilization which India has been borrowing from Europe, there are many points in which India could be the mistress of England. Different persons returning Home after an absence in the East, will notice different shortcomings in the old country, but we are not aware that anyone has had the inclination, or the patience, to schedule them for the benefit of those who shirk the labour of thinking and observing for themselves. A correspondent tells us that before preceding to India some two years ago, he was informed that life in that sunny clime was so perfectly organised as to be a fine art in itself. He came, and saw, and experienced fevers, cockroaches, scorpions, snakes and prickly heat. But gradually the charm and the glamour of the East began to exercise a spell over his mind, and for the first time he learnt how to practise with some distinction the cult of *dolce far niente*.

The labour-saving appliances, cheapness of things, the smooth working of a most highly organized administration, became a cause of satisfaction and of pride, and distant friends who wrote sympathising with the lot of one dwelling in the midst of an "inferior civilization" required to be told that the Englishman in India has his wants more perfectly catered for than his complacent brother at home. The first point of contrast brought home to one is the superior comfort of railway travelling in India. The absence of dust on an English line is doubtless a considerable gain, but the greater spaciousness of Indian carriages is a matter which to the ordinary individual weighs even more heavily. The Indian first-class fare on many lines is less costly than an English third, and naturally far less crowded. The question of room assumes important proportions when it comes to night travelling, and those who grumble at Indian accommodation require a little more experience of Europe to stop their mouths. Here, of course, England is in advance of the continent, for in France a bed in the train costs more than three times the price of a bunk in an Indian first-class carriage, but even in England a person wishing to sleep with absolute security and ease must pay more than double what a day journey would cost him, i. e. first-class with the small extra sleeping-car fare instead of third. This imposition is especially galling to those who frequently travel to Scotland and back, and who, through pressure of affairs, or other reasons, prefer to go by night.

Another department more successfully organised in India, and one which greatly affects most individuals, is the Post Office. Like railway travelling, postal facilities are cheaper in India. Lord Dalhousie, when he boldly adopted the half-penny inland postage rate some fifty years ago, forged ahead where Europe still fears to follow. Here was an act of enterprise crowned with immediate and startling success, but why does the West still lag behind ? Napoleon might well be represented to have had such conservatism in mind when he said "I am tired of this old Europe." The farthing post card is another case in point. To our knowledge it has no counterpart in the countries where the modern postal system was first developed. Again, while the English postal authorities are lavish in regard to the weights of parcels, letters, and newspapers, there is one most valuable facility which the sojourner in India feels the want of on his return to England. We allude to the Value Payable Postage, an institution which was first elaborated in Switzerland, but which, in spite of its extraordinary use in a commercial country, has hitherto been deliberately rejected by Great Britain. The same tale might be told with regard to the telegraphic facilities. The *Urgent* Indian telegram is necessarily of a more reliable speed in delivery than the uniform British telegram, the more commonly used fourpenny *deferred* is charged for at a lower rate than any British wire, and the telegraph offices are open during longer hours. Night in India seems no barrier to the despatch and receipt of telegrams, but it must be remembered that night work in a cold country is more unpleasant than in the Golden East. It would be hardly true to say that India is ahead in the use of the telephone. She is not. But some of the larger towns, such as Bombay, are quite up to the standard of the larger British non-industrial centres, although it would be hardly fair to compare the two distinct classes of cities. As regards means of rapid urban transport, the tramway system of the larger cities, of course, leaves nothing to be desired. But many a town, no smaller than Cawnpore, does not show the same alacrity in electrification. Here we must "ca' canny" or we shall "hit Bombay upon the raw." But in these days one does expect to find a good system of electric cars in all European towns of over 40,000 souls. If cars are not available, cabs should be found in plenty, but in an average English town there is nothing like the quantity of cabs and cab-stands that Bombay—the European quarter at least—fortunately possesses and is not thankful for. Moreover, the Indian Jehu drives faster than the English growler cabby. Needless to remark upon the greater cheapness of this more expeditious vehicle. It is no good suggesting hansoms in answer to this argument ; only above 25 per cent of English towns possess them. Glasgow, which is in the van of progress in all matters of municipal and civic life, has adopted one practical convenience which, though to Anglo-Indians natural and obvious enough, is conspicuous by its absence in most British towns. This is the housing of the streets, without which they cannot be properly clean and fresh. But even in Glasgow the watermen do not display quite the dexterity that one is accustomed to in Bombay.

The absence of facilities for the despatch of *chits* is perhaps the most perfect condemnation of the English system. Such a defect deserves to be gibbeted in a prominent place ; hence this remark. People are more inhospitable and jealous of their privacy ; many an Englishman's house is his castle, very much after the fashion of a recluse's cell, and it is evident that no portcullis and drawbridge are required to shield him from his neighbour's intrusion. To one of a reading turn of mind, the opportunity of perusing the weeklies and quarterlies in some comfort are denied in many a fair-sized town ; public libraries too often provide only kitchen chairs to sit in, and clubs treat the temporary visitor to the cold shoulder. Hotels are notoriously expensive and lodgings make the blood boil with indignation. The correspondent, to whom we have referred above, tells us he arrived on a visit to relations in a favourite health resort beneath the Cotswold Hills and found himself provided with "a bedroom twelve feet by eight, in a house a hundred yards away. The bed was rocky, nay absolutely mountainous, and one solitary hook did duty for a wardrobe. A bathroom, the size of a sentry box, served duty for the whole house, and a hot bath was obtained by lighting a gas geyser which poured out tepid water at the rate of ten gallons an hour." With an Indian "boy" to prepare the bath, even tepid water would be acceptable, provided the thermometer were up ; but to attend to all these sordid preparations, in one's own proper person, appears, to one nurtured on Indian amenities, both irksome and humiliating. Rising at 6·45, two hours and more have to be endured till breakfast, and in a place where *Chota Hazri* is unknown the stomach and head rebel against such dishonourable treatment. Nor when food arrives is the appetite duly satisfied, for lodging-house cooking is notoriously bad. The native cook in an Indian Camp or in the Egyptian desert has often provided his master with a more toothsome meal on not one quarter of the facilities which the professional housewife of a lodging-house in a considerable English town can boast of. This is not all, but it is enough to make the imminent return to India a thing of promise rather than a sorrow. To return to a life where one is *not* always afraid to trouble the servants, where each man is not his own valet, and where the inconveniencies are smoothed over, and the mind not distracted from its main tasks by a host of pettifogging details, is, in very deed, a thing to be desired and not to be deplored.

SIDELIGHTS ON LORD GOSCHEN.

It is often the case that the most interesting points about a man's career are the sidelights that his particular friends are able to throw upon it. Such was the case with the late Lord Goschen. His was a great career, but it was by no means of a sensational character. Lord Goschen's was a life of solid, sterling, steady work, imbued with a certain ambition which he was doomed never to realise, but which was perhaps as laudable an ambition as any man could have. Lord Goschen began his Parliamentary life with the Speakership as his goal. He achieved his peerage without ever having been First Commoner, but his patent of nobility was won in a greater field. He was once the National Cashier, and he was, too, one of the very few men who have Chancellored both the Exchequer, Oxford, and the Duchy of Lancaster. But by the time the refusal of the Speakership had fallen to him Mr. Goschen found that the weakness of his sight made all hope of ever being First Commoner impossible. There are still two or three old and close friends left who remember seeing Mr. Goschen sitting in the Speaker's chair one day, when the House was not sitting, trying to recognise them in different parts of the Chamber. The touching experiment proved how impossible it was that the ex-Chancellor could ever accept the Speakership. By the way, the circumstances connected with the appointment of Mr. Goschen to the Exchequer were as dramatic as any that have occurred in politics. The principal actor was, of course, Lord Randolph Churchill, who, intoxicated with his rapid advancement, had resolved to try his strength with no less a personage than the Prime Minister himself. "L'Audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace" was his maxim, and for a moment it looked as if the game were going in his favour when he suddenly played a card which was his ruin. That is to say, having, as he thought, reckoned with every contingency, he resigned office, making certain that he was indispensable to the Government, who would be compelled to supplicate him to return on his own terms. But just as a great Liverpool wheat "cornerer" omitted from his exhaustive calculations one remote area, so it had never occurred to Lord Randolph that a successor to him might be found outside the ranks of the Conservative party. His resignation was accepted, but he only regarded that as a matter of form, and waited, first in surprise, then in something like consternation, for Lord Salisbury's humble petition to him to resume office. Day after day passed and nothing came—not a messenger, not a note, not a syllable of any description. What did it all mean ? Could it be possible that he was a "negligible quantity" and that they were going to do without him, after, all ? A paragraph in the *Times* soon enlightened him. Taking up the paper at breakfast the announcement met his eye that Mr. Goschen had been offered, and had accepted, the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer, lately resigned by Lord Randolph Churchill. "By God !" he is reported to have said, dropping the newspaper, "I had forgotten Goschen." Lord Randolph was not the only man who has had to learn the lesson that no man is indispensable.

AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO.

Australian efforts to out-rival Indian tobacco are making headway and we may soon find the Southern Colonies very serious rivals. A report has been sent in to the Secretary for Agriculture by the Australian Tobacco Expert, Mr. Temple Smith, in which he states that during the past year 2000 lbs. dry weight of cigar leaf was grown and cured from the varieties known as Corustock, Zimmer (Spanish), Connecticut seed leaf, and Connecticut broad leaf, all of which gave good results. The Cornstock proved itself the most suitable for the North-eastern district. Other varieties such as Sumatra, Vinelta, Aabazo, Pennsylvania and Stirling gave poor results, being evidently unsuited to the climate and soil of the district. A crop of pipe tobacco, approximately 1500 lbs., was also grown from varieties named Jacks, Hester, Blue Prior, Conqueror, Medley Prior, Bonanza, Bullion, Orinoco and Kentucky Yellow. Of these, Jacks, Orinoco, Medley Prior and Blue Prior were the most successful in regard to quality and yield. Experimental plots have been established at Bruthen and Mount William and also throughout the North-east, and the seed of imported tobaccos has been distributed. The prices for Victorian grown tobacco were higher last year than they have been for the past five years, the whole of the crop at Edi being freely purchased by manufacturers. The Agricultural department has transferred its tobacco growing operations from Edi, which had an area of only eighteen acres, to a farm on the Whitfield which has an area of one hundred and thirteen acres.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

From to-morrow we are open to receive competitive communications on the subject of public nuisances and how best to abate them. The writer of the letter enumerating the ten most crying evils, and suggesting the most practicable method of removing them, will be entitled to an honorarium of fifty rupees, offered by the conductors of the "Bombay Gazette." We do not propose to assist intending competitors by indicating what we consider the ten greatest evils of life in Bombay. We leave the selection to them and only stipulate that the nuisances dealt with must be those which detract from public happiness in Bombay city. The competition will be open for a week, after which the award will be made. We reserve to ourselves the right to publish all or a selection of the letters.

SIR ANDREW Fraser presided at the Y. M. C. A., Calcutta meeting on Friday night.

GENERAL PEARSON, the Inspector-General of Volunteers, arrives at Calcutta on the 23rd instant from Eastern Bengal.

It is estimated that seventeen lakhs of rupees will be required for famine relief operations in the Durbhanga District.

Preparations are now being made for the erection of a statue of the late Sir John Woodburn in Dalhousie Square Calcutta.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "China," from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

SOME Murray instruments for rapid telegraphic signalling are being introduced into India. They will shortly be working between Calcutta and Bombay.

THE *Pioneer* learns that Mr. Rockefeller has given six and a half millions sterling to American Education, making the total of his contributions to eight and a half millions.

THE Dowager Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Calcutta, on Friday, while the Duke and Duchess of Manchester leave shortly in the yacht "Marguerita."

A NOTICE issued by the Commissioner of Police appears in another column relating to the arrival of His Majesty the Amir and to the reception at Government House on Tuesday evening.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Oriental" were Sir Hugo de Bothe and Lieutenant-General Sir C. C. Egerton.

THE Port Officer of Bombay reports :—Storm signal depression is lying over Baluchistan and is advancing eastward. Wind and sea high at Jask and probably off Mekran Coast.

The Brigadier-General Commanding, Calcutta, has issued an order thanking the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men for the cordial and loyal support they have given him throughout the Minto Fete. A total of 100 Officers and 3,200 rank and file have been on duty in the Enclosures, and extra work thrown on every man in Garrison.

IT is again notified for the information of the public that the Secretary of State for India has intimated that it is desirable that all British Indians who contemplate emigration to foreign countries should provide themselves with passports, in order that they may have no difficulty in being registered as British subjects at the Consulates of the countries in which they reside.

Mr. Filgate the General Secretary to the Behar Planters' Association has urged the advantages of the Godagari site for the Ganges bridge. Mr. Mills of the Darjeeling-Dooars Tea Association, on the contrary, advocated the Sara site. The Committee has adjourned to the 18th instant, when Mr. Palmer the Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Port Trust will be examined.

The new square half-anna embossed envelope is now nearly ready for issue at the postal centres. It is a great improvement on the old pattern, as the paper is opaque and much stronger. Its price also is lower, being only twelve annas for twenty envelopes as compared with thirteen annas four pies. Its issue will be an experimental one in the first instance in order to ascertain what public demand there is likely to be.

SOME additional details seem called for regarding the genesis of the German expedition, which was the outcome of the international movement set on foot a few years ago for the exploitation of sites in Central Asia likely to yield fruits of antiquarian interest. France, Germany, and Russia all joined the association, but England at first stood aloof. Professor Grunwedel, a distinguished archæologist, of the Berlin Ethnographic Museum, was the original German emissary. Accompanied by Dr. G. Huth and Mr. Bartus he repaired to Turfan. Much of his success is doubtless due to the personal interest and stimulus of the German Emperor, who in the passport issued to the expedition made a special appeal to all foreigners to assist its members to the best of their power. Another passport for use among Chinese officials was two feet square, the respect paid to such documents in China being, as is well known, always proportioned to their size. In addition to the German expedition, mention should also be made of Dr. Stein's investigations. He is now at Khotan, and proposes to remain in Kashgaria two years. Count Otani and Mr. Watanabe, two Japanese representatives, have been at work near Kuchar, and have since passed on eastwards to their native country with a good haul of manuscripts and antiquities.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE SUNDAY REST QUESTION IN PARIS.

Church and State.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

OUTLOOK IN SPAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 26.

THE Socialist Labour party, expecting perhaps to bring pressure upon the Government through the Socialist element forming part of the Cabinet, organised a vast demonstration for last Sunday in favour of making Sunday the obligatory weekly rest day for all workmen and employes. Last Saturday, the Secretary of the Labour Confederation and the leading officials of the Labour Exchange interviewed the Premier in order to ask if he would authorise the demonstration. M. Clemenceau gave an uncompromisingly negative reply. There had already been pillaging by some bakers' journeymen on strike and it would be extremely unsafe, besides being unfair, to the general public to allow masses of excited men to parade the Boulevards. Nevertheless the labour leaders resolved to hold the demonstration, but the Government was fully prepared for all emergencies. An enormous military force of all arms was drafted into Paris during the previous night. The Place de la Republique and other important points were kept clear for pedestrians on Sunday by numerous patrols of cavalry ; anybody who refused to move on being instantly "run in." Another effective move was the closing of the Labour Exchange by the Police at 12-30 on Sunday. This is the great rendezvous for Labour Socialists and for the organization of strikes, and the effect of closing the gates was that the labour unions which were to meet there could not utilize the buildings in order to form a procession. The original idea being thus frustrated it was decided to demonstrate in isolated groups, and batches of strikers made their way to the central Boulevards and the Place de la Republique where there was considerable hustling and scuffling with the troops and police, over 150 arrests being made. In addition to their demand for the Sunday rest the demonstrators were also in favour of what is known as "the English week" of forty-eight hours' work.

Demonstrations of this sort are likely to become more serious as time goes on, more particularly as the Government, considering the record of some of its members, is rather handicapped in preventing or repressing them. The Socialist party charged the Government in the Chamber with having acted illegally and arbitrarily but were defeated by 144 against 59 votes.

THE FRENCH CHURCH CRISIS.

A Bill has been introduced by M. Flandrin in the Chamber of Deputies, exempting the clergy, or parishioners, as the case may be, from the declaration which, under the famous Associations Law of 1881, is required of conveners of public meetings. M. Flandrin proposes to abolish this declaration and to render it optional in the case of public worship associations. They will enjoy a special privileged position under the new Bill, but, where there is no association, the clergy will still be enabled to hold their services without let or hindrance.

Great importance is attached in Parliamentary circles to this Bill. The principle has been accepted by the Government and is regarded as an attempt to meet the objections expressed in the last Papal Encyclical as to the precarious position of the Cures, the latter being now confirmed in their occupation of the churches.

It is thought that the Holy See may not refuse to take advantage of what looks like a conciliatory step on the part of the French Government. I say "looks like" because there is a general and deep rooted distrust of the present Cabinet and all their works in all dealings with the Holy See and the French Church. It is persistently represented by all the leading English papers—outside the Catholic press—with one exception only, that the ordinary French parish priest is submitting to the Pope's order *malgre lui*. But an observer of the present state of things who went specially to Paris for the purpose, writes to a well known London paper denying this to be the case. He declares that people believe the Government to be bent on the destruction of the Church and that many regard the ejection of the Bishops and the expulsion of the students from their Seminaries as coming perilously near the methods of confiscation and spoliation used by the National Convention against those of the Clergy who would not accept the Civil constitution of the Revolution. An official decree directs that the Archepiscopal Palace of Paris is to be converted into offices for the new Ministry of Labour.

THE SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Tsar, particularly since Russia's defeat by Japan, has been more strenuous than ever in promoting the pacific objects professed by the Hague Conference, and has just sent Professor de Martens and a member of the International Peace Tribunal of the Hague, on a special mission to Berlin, Paris, London, the Hague, Rome and Vienna, to conduct the preliminary negociations for the second Peace Conference. The Russian *avant projet* issued by the Russian Government last March has been sent to 46 Powers whereas only 26 States sent representatives to the first Conference.

The declaration made by Mr. W. T. Stead, and recorded in these columns a week or two ago, regarding the expected presence of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at the next conference and the proposals attributed to him has not been denied and may have some foundation. Public opinion in Great Britain would probably, however, scarcely permit the British Premier to make further reductions in the army and navy or to withdraw garrisons or squadrons from yet another British colony. It is thought here that the terrible earthquake in Jamaica and the very regrettable incident which arose between Sir Alexander Swettenham the Governor of Jamaica and the American Rear-Admiral Davis shews the inexpediency of denuding a colony like Jamaica of any representative of British naval force. The *Debats* defends Governor Swettenham's action in requesting the American Admiral to re-embark the armed Marines which he had landed without previous sanction and without necessity. Internationally speaking it was a most unjustifiable and inadmissible step to treat a British possession as if the authorities were incapable of keeping order, as if it were some piratical haunt in China or savage island in the Pacific. Most of the other Paris papers express similar views.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The first ballots in the elections to the Reichstag will be taken on Friday next but it is not expected that they will afford sufficient evidence for predicting the final results, although furnishing important indications of the trend of public feeling. Never was a general election to the Reichstag so fiercely, so bitterly contested as on the present occasion. Newspaper articles, violent, scurrilous, sometimes libellous, placards, posters, cartoons, and every possible form of literary or pictorial commendation or condemnation have been employed to an extent hitherto unprecedented in German electoral contests, and in some cases newspaper writers in criticising the Kaiser, have not feared to go perilously near rendering themselves liable to prosecution for *lese majeste* which is no joke at all in Germany. Prince Bulow the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr Dernburg, the Colonial Director have a most active canvass on the Imperial side by way of manifesto, speeches and letters. Herr Dernburg principally discusses colonial policy—his own particular domain—and favours colonial expansion. Both Ministers seem to pin their faith upon the strength of the Social Democrats and the Centre (Catholic Democrats), Reds and Blacks being diminished sufficiently to enable the Government to rule with a composite majority or what is called the "blee" consisting of National Liberals, Conservatives and Radicals but it is a very unsafe calculation to make and one that will probably not prove correct.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Spain has been in the fortunate position for some time of having no history. King Alfonso is very happy with his English wife, both King and Queen are popular with the Spanish people and, as all the world knows, the joy of offspring will before long complete the felicity of the Royal couple. There is just one little rift within the lute, for Spanish political affairs are in a very unstable condition. The King is a constitutional Monarch and loyally respects his limitations as such, but he must feel greatly tempted to offer some good advice to the succession of Cabinet makers who present themselves before him at such short intervals. After a long spell of power the Conservatives, nearly two years ago, gave way to the Liberals, but the majority must be of a very fickle, unstable sort since there have been six crises in the Liberal party during the last nineteen months. This proceeds from the suicidal divisions in the liberal ranks and the insatiable craving prevailing among many members of the party to hold office even for the briefest time. The return of the Conservatives to power cannot now be long delayed. But in any case trouble with the Church may before long be expected in Spain since a law dealing with Religious Associations promoted by the Liberals has been for some time before the Committee of the House. Further delay may possibly arise should the Conservatives attain power, but the matter is not one that can be indefinitely postponed. The present Bill affirms the Supremacy of the State, provides for a reduction in the number of religious orders and their submission to State authorisation. This measure is not so drastic in character as those passed by the French republic which first expelled all the regular religious orders from France and has lately coerced the complete separation of Church and State in France accompanied by various measures of confiscation. Catholic Spain is not likely to go so far as France—at least not for some time yet to come. The Republicans also demand freedom of public worship, civil marriage and secularisation of cemeteries.

RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

The Russian New Year (O. S.) opened on January 14th. What will it bring forth for this much tried country ? If only there were no revolutionary terrorists and no terrorist reactionaries, if only there was no unscrupulous bureaucratic caste bent on maintaining their own supremacy even against the will of the Tsar himself, for His Majesty is understood to have resolved to bring the bureaucracy under subjection to constitutional law and order,—to mend them or to end them in fact. But it is a Hydra-headed monster which even the Tsar will find it hard to subjugate. Lately a Government Bill was drafted for assuring the inviolability of the person, domicile and private correspondence and providing moreover that nobody should be imprisoned over 24 hours without being brought before the nearest judge. "Habeas corpus" in fact ! All these rights are in fact expressly granted by the constitution but have remained a dead letter owing to the proclamation of exceptional laws giving local authorities arbitrary powers.

The primary elections among the St. Petersburg working men began on the 20th instant. There were scarcely any abstentions. The majority belonged to the section of the Social Democratic party which prefers political to violent methods. The Socialist revolutionaries sustained a complete reverse. The Tsar loses no opportunity of testifying his personal regard for M. Stolypin and his complete confidence in that statesman.

ARCTIC WEATHER IN EUROPE.

The weather in Europe has become intensely cold, not to say Arctic, within a week past. The same stories reach us from Germany and Central Europe, and even from Spain, Italy and France we hear of snow-bound trains, of frozen lakes, canals and rivers, and of famished wolves driven by starvation descending from their haunts attacking peasants and travellers and even village postmen. In Berlin the present cold beats the record of the last 20 years. Heavy snowfalls have occurred in Rome, Naples and many other parts of Italy. Even in Russia, the land of King Frost *par excellence*, the temperature is phenomenally low.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

The situation at Tangier is a curious one that scarcely appears to justify the satisfaction with which it is diplomatically regarded. The French and Spanish warships, with the exception of one guardship for each nation, have left Tangier, since, according to a Franco-Spanish note addressed to the Powers, the object aimed at by the joint demonstration has been attained. The Maghzen has decided to carry out the required reforms. Switzerland is about to announce the name of the Inspector-General of the international police force who is to be selected by her, and when this appointment is made, the Committee for organizing the police will set to work. All this would be very agreeable and reassuring but for the fact that Raisuli is still at large and likely to become more troublesome, even dangerous, than ever. The *Times* which has a correspondent at Tangier, a most competent observer thoroughly acquainted with Moroccan affairs, tells us that a large number of innocent villages have been burnt and looted by the troops, and a still larger number of women have been outraged, while their children have been carried off or sold by the soldiers. The outskirts of Tangier have become more insecure than ever, many innocent people, including some European-protected natives, are in prison and a quantity of cattle stolen from Europeans has been publicly sold by Moorish officials despite the protests of the owners. In short, the Maghzen is restoring order in the Tangier district with its usual incompetence and barbarity. The Shereefian troops have received orders to attack the district of Beni Massaur, where Raisuli has taking up his residence. From the pitiable manner, however, in which these troops operated against Raisuli's stronghold at Zinat, whence the brigand was allowed to escape at night with his wives and all his effects, it is to be expected that they will take such good care of themselves, as to do little harm to Raisuli.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

BUSHIRE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, FEBRUARY 3.

Our New Shah has succeeded to the throne of his father without a disturbing note, and no dislocation of trade has marked the event, notwithstanding that some pessimistic minds prophesied that up-country trade would suffer by reason of the "general post" among Persian officials, that usually marks the accession of a sovereign in Persia. On this occasion, however, "history did not repeat itself," the only visible result being that the various Governors of the Gulf Ports of Persia have all been suddenly called away on "urgent private affairs" to Teheran and rumour says it is extremely unlikely that any of them will ever come back.

It may be that under the progressive rule of the new Shah Bushire may at last rouse herself and become worthy of her position as Persia's chief port. One already hears rumours of a channel being dredged so that vessels may discharge alongside the town and so avoid the distressing delays that occur in loading and discharging cargo in the roadstead when "shamal" blows. If ever this project should become an accomplished fact, Bushire will at once rival Karachi in its mercantile facilities for the warehousing of cargo, for while on the one hand Karachi offers only the peninsula of Kiamari to shippers in Bushire we have the unlimitable desert as a dumping ground for cargo.

Turning to social distractions it is pleasant to record the complete success of a "Gymkhana" held on Friday last, under the management of the Committee of the Bushire Turf Club. The events comprised, a Polo sorry won by Mr. Mungavin on "Kashgai ;" Hat trimming competition won by Mrs. Shearme nominated by Mr. Bill, I. C. S. ; the Bushire "St. Ledger" winner Mr. Bill, I.C. S., on his pony "Jehoshaphat ;" Needle and thread race won by Mrs. Diwar Davie nominated by Mr. Durie ; Tentpegging with swords won by Mr. Durie after a tie with Mr. Mungavin. Umbrella and Cheroot Race on Donkeys won by Mr. Duckworth whose donkey quite outclassed the other entries in pace. The prizes were extremely handsome and were presented to the winners by Mrs. Cox whose presence will be sadly missed at such functions in the future as it is reported that she is going home by the next steamer. Mrs. Cox was also "at Home" on this occasion and dispensed tea to all and sundry.

We are sadly in want of rain here, both on account of the crops and also by reason of the lowness of the wells, which threaten daily to give out. It certainly looks like rain all over just now, but the "shamal" has a way of coming up and blowing the clouds away before they get a chance to discharge their burden.

The weather is bitterly cold, and furs are in great request, somewhat to the surprize of newcomers, who misled by popular rumour imagined that the thermometer always stands at 115°. Our winter is all too short though and we shall soon be reduced to sleeping on our housetops and gasping the night away, however when that time comes "Inshallah" your correspondent may be far away.

THE COMMONS AND THE LORDS.

MORE THREATS OFFERED.

Suggested "Packing" of the Lords.

THREE DAYS' CABINET SITTING.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL EXPLAINS HIMSELF.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The speeches of the Unionist Leaders challenge an appeal to the country against the Lords with the utmost confidence. The Cabinet sat for three days running, indicating special energy in preparing for the coming session.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Lloyd George addressed a Liberal demonstration at Belfast at which six thousand people were present.

He said that, while he was convinced that Ireland should be allowed to direct its own affairs, the supremacy of the Imperial Government must be maintained. No scheme, he said, would be introduced by the present Government which would impair the predominance or supremacy of the Imperial Government in the slightest degree.

Mr. Lloyd George ridiculed the suggestion that anybody contemplated or desired separation, which would be ruinous to Ireland and to the Empire.

Elaborate police and military precautions were taken in expectation of disturbances at the meeting, but none occurred.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Sir J. Lawson, Walton the Attorney General, speaking at Leeds said that the fight with the House of Lords would be a tough one. It meant one or two dissolutions and the combination of the Crown and people against the aristocracy.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Sir John Lawson Walton, speaking at Leeds yesterday evening, reverted to the question of the House of Lords. He said that the Government would not be deterred by threats but would send up the Bills that it had been commissioned to prepare, and the Lords could throw them out at their peril. In an interview, he subsequently explained that an appeal to the Sovereign would depend on circumstances. It was perfectly constitutional, he said, to appeal to the Crown, which had a check upon the Lords. The mere prospect of the Crown proposing to increase the number of the Peers and restricting the powers of the Lords, might possibly be sufficient to secure the desired result.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Sir J. Lawson Walton the Attorney General, speaking at Leeds, explained that observations in his previous speech on the subject of the House of Lords were addressed in confidence to his constituents.

He had supposed that all the reporters were gone, and was astonished, next day, to see that he was supposed to have spoken on behalf of the Government.

The authority of the House of Lords he said could not be abrogated without its consent, but by an infusion of new peers they could soon obtain that consent.

TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

Progressive Meeting.

ENDS IN A FIGHT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Party feeling in the Transvaal is running very strong.

A meeting of the Progressives in Johannesburg ended in a general fight. Mr. Abe Bailey was denied a hearing.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

New Principal.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Doctor Donald Macalister has been appointed Principal of Glasgow University in succession to the late Principal Story.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Alien Students Ejected.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Alien students, mainly Russian, who assisted the Socialists during the elections, have been notified to quit Germany within a fortnight.

THE MENINGITIS EPIDEMIC.

Outbreak in Liverpool.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Meningitis has appeared in Liverpool. There have been ten fresh cases and four deaths in Glasgow.

FALL IN FRENCH RENTES.

Effect of the Income-Tax Bill.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

There has been a sharp fall in French Rentes in Paris, owing to the ambiguity of the Income-tax Bill regarding them.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.

Insurance Losses.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Company's losses, amounting to £619,396, in connection with the San Francisco earthquake, have been met from the available balance.

FURTHER GOLD PURCHASES FOR INDIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Secretary of State for India has purchased £75,000 of sovereigns due from Australia on the 2nd March.

KING AND QUEEN LEAVE FRANCE.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO THE PARIS EMBASSY.

Some Famous Occupants of the Quai D'Orsay Recalled.

HOW A GREAT WAR WAS AVERTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 8.

Their Majesties have passed a quiet day and will return to England to-morrow.

By ARLEY.

[The visit of the King and Queen to Paris being, as it is, merely a pleasant sojourn with their Majesties' life-long friends, Sir Francis and Lady Feodorowna Bertie, the British Ambassador and "Ambassadress" in the French Capital, naturally evokes memories of the former occupants of the fine House on the Quai d'Orsay where so much of history has been evolved. And looking through the pages of Anglo-French diplomacy in modern times one quickly observes the striking co-incidence that both the present Ambassador and his wife have notable hereditary connections with the French Embassy. Sir Francis Bertie, who now represents Great Britain in Paris, is the direct descendant of Sir Henry Norris, who was English Ambassador in the French capital in the time of Queen Elizabeth. And Sir Francis's wife, Lady Feodorowna Bertie is the daughter of Earl Cowley, the distinguished diplomatist who was our Ambassador in Paris just fifty years ago. And, by the way, it was Lady Feodorowna's father who welcomed the Heir of England on his first visit to Paris as a boy in his teens. The curious and unparalleled circumstance therefore arises that the honour of welcoming King Edward on his first visit to Paris fell to Lord Cowley, the Ambassador of 50 years ago, and, on his Majesty's last visit, to Lord Cowley's daughter the Ambassadress of to-day. Lady Feadorowna, it is worthy of note, is one of Queen Alexandra's closest friends, and was one of Her Majesty's bridesmaids over forty years ago.

It may be safely conjectured that while Sir Francis and Lady Feodorowna Bertie are in Paris the Entente Cordiale will be maintained with ever increasing eclat. In no profession is hereditary ability so conspicuous as in diplomacy. And Sir Francis Bertie had forty years in the Foreign Office before being sent out as an ambassador at all. Some such guarantee of experience should be exacted of every man who is placed in the responsible position of representing a nation in a capital. Yet sometimes men are appointed who have neither diplomacy in their blood nor never served a day in the F. O. in their lives. Sir Alexander Swettenham, for instance.

Apropos, this reminder of the Jamaican incident serves to recall the fact that Lady Feodorowna Bertie's father once averted a great war between England and France as cleverly as Sir Alexander Swettenham nearly precipitated one between Great Britain and America. Lord Cowley, when our representative at the Court of Napoleon the Third, one day received from the Foreign Office in London a manuscript which the Jingoes of that day had dubbed "a highly patriotic despatch." Lord Malmesbury had just been promoted Foreign Minister, and the sending of this dispatch was one of his first acts. Lord Malmesbury knew that the despatch meant War! So did Lord Cowley, when he read it in Paris. And Lord Cowley decided that there should not be war. So he put the despatch in his pocket and drove out to pay a friendly call upon Wallewski, the brilliant French Minister who had signed the Treaty of Paris a little while before, and who was said to be a son of Napoleon. Lord Cowley was suavity personified. "You must understand," said he, "that I come as Lord Cowley, and not as English Ambassador, but I have received a despatch from my Government which is so strong that I should like you to see it privately before I hand it to you officially. Wallewski took the document and read it, and then handed it back to Lord Cowley, observing "You may give me that despatch, but if you do I will send you your passports to-morrow morning." Lord Cowley, like a wise man, promptly sent that "highly patriotic despatch "back to Downing Street. When it was sent to Paris next time Lord Cowley again returned it to Downing Street, and when it was "officially," presented at the Quai d'Orsay it was as tame a despatch as ever came out of an Ambassadorial *poche*. Thus Lord Cowley burked a war as consummately as his uncle, the great Duke of Wellington, would have waged it.

The Paris Embassy, where Sir Francis Bertie has entertained the King and Queen, has had more distinguished visitors during the few years of King Edward's reign than in the whole of its previous history as a diplomatic establishment. In 1903 the King stayed at the Embassy and entertained President Loubet to dinner. In April 1905 he stayed at the Embassey during his visit to Paris. In March 1906 the King stayed at the Embassy, and entertained President Fallieres and the French Ministry to dinner. In May of that year the King again visited the Embassy, and it was on this occasion that he dined with the President at the Elysee Palace. In 1905, moreover, the Ambassador and Lady Feodorowna Bertie gave a grand reception at the Embassy, which recalled a memorable one given by Lord and Lady Lytton some nineteen years ago. The *elite* of Paris was there. The Embassy was visited by the Lord Mayor and Corporation last autumn, and it has also been visited by the London County Council, though they can scarcely be regarded as distinguished.]

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Ratification of the Anglo-Chinese Agreement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A telegram from Peking announces that an Edict has been issued which ratifies the agreement for the construction of the Canton-Kowloon Railway with British capital and engineers.

[The following extract from "The Heart of a Continent," Younghusband's history, of his early travels in Manchuria is of interest. Near Kaiping is a coal mine. "Mr. Kinder who is still in charge (1896) is a man of surprising energy and enterprise. Employed by a Chinese Company, over whom, however, I fancy, he has a considerable influence, he first of all got this coal mine into working order. Then he ran a small tramway down the coast for the purpose of carrying the coals to a port. The waggons on this were at first drawn by ponies, but after a time Mr. Kinder made up a little engine which he called the "Rosket," to do the work. This engine he showed us with great pride. It was entirely constructed by himself on the spot and the only parts which had been imported were the wheels, which had been brought from Hongkong, the remnants of an old tramway service. The Chinese had been afraid of a whole engine being represented by a "foreign devil" but a machine made on the spot aroused no fear. In the course of time another more powerful engine was made and the tramway enlarged. Then as the Chinese grew accustomed to seeing steam engines, Mr. Kinder was able to introduce the idea of heavy engines from abroad instead of making inferior ones on the spot. The ice was broken. The first prejudice had been overcome, and railways in China had been started. Engines, rolling stock and rails were now imported and a railway towards Tientsin was commenced. This, Mr. Kinder, with only one European Assistant to supervise the mine, was now construeting. A year or two afterwards it reached Tientsin and has now extended eastward to Shanhai-Khan. Its extension to Manchuria will be the next move and then the whole of that magnificently rich country will be opened up. If anyone deserves the credit of having introduced railways into China, I think Mr. Kinder must be the man."

CEREMONIAL visits will be exchanged between the Viceroy and the Rajah of Kapurthala and the Prime Minister of Nepal on Wednesday next the 13th.

SAILOR'S GREAT HEROISM.

Explosion on a French Torpedo Boat.

NINE MEN KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

An explosion occurred in the engine-room of a French torpedo boat while speed-trying off L'Orient. Nine men were killed.

A later despatch states that the whole of the Commission appointed to report on the speed trial was on board the boat, when a terrible explosion occurred, accompanied by a rush of flame from the furnace into the engine-room, where eleven men were working. After the explosion, Quartermaster Levy, although wounded, himself entered the engine-room and closed the valves and opened the ventilators, probably averting a still greater catastrophe.

THE EDALJI CASE.

Commission of Enquiry to be Appointed.

FOLLOWING THE BECK CASE PRECEDENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Home Office, following the precedent of the Beck case, has decided to appoint a Committee to investigate the whole history of the treatment of Edalji.

AMERICAN J. P. MURDERED.

Death Sent by Train.

VICTIM OF ANTI-ANARCHIST ZEAL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Certese, a Justice of the Peace at Paterson, New Jersey, who had been instrumental in capturing foreign law-breakers, has been blown to pieces while opening an infernal machine which he had received by express. His son was seriously injured and his office wrecked.

NEW RUSSIAN RENTE.

To be Issued for Famine Relief.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A St. Petersburg telegram announces that the Tsar has ordered the issue of a four per cent. State Rente of 70,000,000 roubles, to meet the requirements of the famine and other urgent and extraordinary expenditure.

CANADA AND THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Only Sympathy for New Foundland.

PRESERVING THE FRIENDSHIP OF AMERICA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

A telegram from Ottawa states that Sir Wilfred Laurier, replying in the House of Commons to a question as to whether Canada meant to help Newfoundland in the struggle with the United States over the Fisheries question, said that Canada could only sympathise. He expected that Mr. Bryce would settle the matter amicably. Canada, he said, was determined never to cause war between Great Britain and the United States, her policy being to adjust all differences diplomatically.

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

Holiday in Canton.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are at Canton, sight-seeing.

THE FRENCH CHURCHES.

The Pope's Attitude.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Pope has rejected M. Briand's proposals with regard to the leases of French Churches. He objects to the form of the contract.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

It is announced that although Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has made favourable progress, he will not return to the House of Commons before Easter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Francis Wyllie, of the Indian Civil Service, is dead.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The death is announced of Sir William Howard Russell.

[Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, to whom presumably this telegram refers, was appointed to the Indian Civil Service in 1857 and served in Bombay. Since 1875 he has been retired on an invalid pension.]

THE GANGES BRIDGE.

Working of Mixed Gauges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

Mr. G. Moyle, Chairman of the Ganges Bridge Commission and Mr. F. G. Dumayne have been deputed to visit Madras and to inspect the arrangements there in connection with working of the mixed gauge railway system. They leave Calcutta on Monday night.

THEFT BY A PEON.

Money Found in a Haystack.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The sequel of the case in which a peon of Messrs. Prosad Brothers is charged with stealing Rs. 12,000 is reported to-day. All the money, except Rs. 160, has been found in a haystack where it had been hidden by the father-in-law of the prisoner. The former has now also been arrested.

EN-ROUTE TO BOMBAY.

THE AMIR LEAVES CALCUTTA.

More Delays at Howrah.

A MINOR TRAGEDY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan enjoyed greatly the gaiety of the State Ball last night and remained till 2 o'clock in the morning watching the dancers, remarking on the beauty of the scene and the pleasure that dancing must afford. He expressed his regret at not being able to dance himself.

To-day the Amir lunched with the Viceroy at Government House and went to the Races after. At night His Highnes dined with Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief at Fort William, returning to Hastings House after dinner.

The Amir left Hastings House for Bombay at 10 o'clock to-night, Saturday, after inspecting the Guard of Honour furnished by the 13th Rajputs, and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Lancers went by way of the Zeerut Bridge, Red Road, Old Court House Street, Dalhousie Square, Fairlie Place and the Strand Road to the Howrah Old Station, where His Highness' Special was drawn up at No. 1 Platform. A Guard of Honour, furnished by the 63rd. Punjab Light Infantry, was drawn up on the Platform. His Highness after inspecting the Guard and saying farewell to the Officials who had accompanied him to the Platform stepped into his carriage and started on his journey across India.

His Highness the Amir proved consistent to the last in his objection to keeping to a setted programme. He got away on his journey to Bombay but started two and a hours after scheduled time.

When I wired at a quarter past ten last night the Amir's motor car had just turned into Howrah Station gates and every one thought it contained His Highness. The Agent of the E. I. R. the Commissioner of Police, Sir Louis Dane and the A. D. C. representing the Viceroy came forward to greet him; the guard was called to attention and his followers stood up to receive their master.

Out of the car however stepped an officer who announced that the Amir was still lingering over coffee, cigarettes and small talk at the table of the Commander-in-Chief that he was not going to hurry himself and might arrive at the station some time between one and two. The Guard of Honour was marched away and most of those who were in attendance at the platform went off home, but the pulice who were guarding the long route from Hastings House to Howrah were kept at their posts.

All the carefully arranged timings for the stopping and passing of trains along the fifteen hundred mile track had to be rearranged causing heavy extra work on the railway authorities.

His Highness at last tore himself away, from Lord Kitchener's hospitable board, flew to Hastings House where the Guard of Honour still waited, got into his travelling kit and the motor rushed him down to Howrah, to the relief of the tired attendants and pohcemen, and, shortly after one, the special drew out of the station.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At half past ten last night every thing was ready for the departure of the Amir at Howrah. The Railway Station was duly adorned; the Commissioner of Police and the rest of the Officials were on the spot; the Guard of Honor was drawn up, The arrangement was that the special train would leave Howrah at 10-39 Calcutta time. It was about a quarter to eleven when a message was received by the officials at the Station to the effect that His Highness who was dining with Commander-in-Chief, would not arrive, at the earliest, before one o'clock in the morning. The news created something like consternation for a number of the officials had gathered on the platform and the railway authorities at once realised that their arrrangements would be completely upset and that a fresh time table would have to be made out for the running of the special train; in point of fact a minor tragedy was enacted at Howrah. Punctually at half past nine a Guard of Honour of 100 rank and file of the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry with King's Colour, was drawn up on the departure side. The platform was carpeted with red baize while the station and the portico were decorated with flags, gay coloured cloths and foliage. An Aide de Camp from Government House was in attendance and Mr. Clarke of the Foreign Office, the Agent of the East Indian Railway and the Commissioner of Police were there. About half past ten there dashed up a couple of motor cars containing some military officers who had the honour of being mistaken for the Amir and his immediate staff. The result was that the guard of honour prepared to receive His Majesty with the usual honours while all present eagerly stood to attention. A few minutes after this little disappointment came news that His Highness was not to be expected before small hours of morning, members of his suite had arrived previously and had made themselves comfortable in train on receiving message that his Highness' had delayed his departure.

The Specials will run straight through to Bombay where His Highness will arrive at 7-20 on Tuesday morning.

AMENDED PROGRAMME OF ARRIVAL.

THE following Notification of the Government of Bombay in the Political Department is published in supersession of that dated the 5th instant:—

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 7-20 a.m. on the 12th February. A salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Majesty's train enters the station. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Indian Infantry (with band and colours) under a British Officer will be drawn up on the platform and will salute as His Majesty alights from his carriage. His Majesty will be received on the platform by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command, the Judge of the High Court, the General Officer Commanding 6th Division, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, The R. C. Archbishop of Bombay, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Secretaries to Government, the Heads of Departments Civil and Military, the Collecter of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Naval Officers Commanding His Majesty's Ships in harbour, the Officers Commanding Royal Indian Marine Ships in port, Military Officers Commanding Regiments, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town.

2. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council and the Lieutenant-General Commanding will be introduced to His Majesty by Sir Henry McMahon; the Naval Commander-in-Chief will then introduce the Naval Officers present; the Chief Justice will introduce the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay and the Civil Officers; and the Lieutenant-General Commanding, the Military Officers.

3. His Majesty will then proceed to his carriage and a procession will be formed in the following order:—

The Commissioner of Police.

Two Squadrons of Indian Cavalry.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding.

His Majesty the Amir accompanied by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Two Squadrons of Indian Cavalry.

In carriages—the principal officers of the Bombay Government present at the station with the Sardars and officers of the Amir's suite.

A detachment of Mounted Police.

4. His Majesty will be received by a second Guard of Honour at his residence consisting of 100 Indian Infantry (with band and colours) under a British Officer.

5. All officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil Naval, Military and Royal Indian Marine in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend at the Station.

The Public Works Department (Railway) should be requested to issue instructions for the necessary arrangements being made at the Railway Station for His Majesty's arrival and for the adequate provision of space for those invited or desired to attend. The issue of tickets to the officials mentioned in paragraph 1 and, on application, to those mentioned in paragraph 5 and also to Press Representatives will be arranged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. A limited space will be provided in the station for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who may wish to be present, to which admission will be by ticket to be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

7. The route traversed, *viz.*, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gamdevi Walkeshwar and Ridge Road will be lined by Police.

8. Full dress uniform will be worn. Officers not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The following is the official naval Programme for the Visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan to Bombay, Tuesday 12th February to Friday 15th February:—

ARRIVAL—TUESDAY 12TH FEBRUARY.

His Majesty the Amir arrives by rail at Victoria Terminus at 7-20 a. m.

The Commander-in-Chief and his staff and the Captains of H. M. Ships present in the port are to attend and receive him.

Dress.—White full dress, i.e., whites, with full size medals and decorations, full dress sword belts, helmets and white shoes.

Any other Officers attending are to be in that dress.

2 0 p.m.—All ships, excepting those in the basin, to dress overall; those supplied with the national flag of Afghanistan hoisting it at the main.

VISIT TO "HERMES."

2.45-p.m.—His Majesty the Amir leaves Malabar Hill for the Apollo Bunder, embarking in the steamboat provided by the Director, Royal Indian Marine. No Naval Officers will receive him at the Apollo Bunder.

His Majesty will be escorted by the picket boats of "Diadem" and "Spartiate," the boats taking close station on either quarter of the R.I.M. launch.

All ships to fire a salute of 31 guns, commencing with second gun of Flagship on His Majesty leaving the Apollo Bunder. Ships to be manned at the same time.

The Amir proceeds on board the Flagship and is shown round, visiting such parts of the ship as he desires.

A Whitehead torpedo to be placed on deck, disconnected, and the mechanism explained to the Amir by the Torpedo Lieutenant; but as there is much traffic and very shallow water at No. 2 buoy, a Whitehead will be fired at a towed target by the "Diadem," when His Majesty visits that ship: he will fire it from the conning tower.

The arrangements for firing a mine will also be explained to His Majesty on board the "Hermes" by the Torpedo Lieutenant, but in consequence of the proximity of the docks and jetties, the mine will be exploded from the "Diadem's" quarterdeck by His Majesty.

His Majesty will see a gun's crew at drill, the deflection teacher, and loading drill.

His Majesty will then return to the quarter-deck, where tea will be served, and he will witness heliograph and searchlight signalling between the "Hermes" and "Diadem."

He will be shown the Wireless room, and signals will be passed to the "Diadem" the "inker" being used, when he goes round the main deck.

A lifebuoy will be let go and picked up, a cutter being dropped to do so, as His Majesty shoves off from the "Hermes."

VISIT TO "DIADEM."

After tea His Majesty will proceed to the "Diadem" in the Royal Indian Marine steamboat, being escorted by the picket boats of the "Diadem" and "Spartiate," ships being manned as before.

His Majesty will be accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, and will be received by the guard and band and all Officers of the "Diadem."

He will then visit such parts of that ship as he wishes; fire the torpedo and explode the mine.

If time permits, he will also fire aiming rifle at towing target if range is clear.

When His Majesty desires, he will leave the "Diadem," being saluted with 31 guns by all ships by signals from "Diadem," where the Commander-in-Chief's flag will be hoisted while he is on board that ship.

The Commander-in-Chief will accompany His Majesty to the Apollo Bunder, being escorted by the picket boats as before.

All ships will illuminate (by signal from "Hermes") when His Majesty is proceeding on shore.

State Banquet at Government House, by invitation. Dress—blue mess dress.

Reception afterwards by invitation. Dress—blue mess dress.

DEPARTURE.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

2-0 p.m—His Majesty the Amir leaves Malabar Hill.

2-30 p.m.—His Majesty embarks at the Apollo Bunder for the "Hermes," as on Tuesday, 12th February, being saluted by all ships (by signal), ships being manned guards and bands paraded; pickets boats to be in attendance as on Tuesday.

As soon as His Majesty and suite are on board the "Hermes" that vessel will undress ship, leaving masthead flags flying slip, and proceed outside the harbour for target practice; but in view of the possibility of there being some sea outside rendering the transfer of His Majesty and many others unaccustomed to boats difficult, if not actually dangerous the "Highflyer" and "Dufferin" will remain in harbour and the "Hermes" will return as soon as possible, dressing ship when secured.

All the ships will salute with 31 guns when His Majesty leaves the "Hermes" for the Dufferin.

When quite ready, the Dufferin and Highflyer will slip, the latter vessel taking station two cables astern of the Dufferin, and both vessels will proceed to Karachi.

When the Dufferin passes the Hermes, a salute of 31 guns will be fired by all ships being manned and guards and bands paraded.

CHILDREN'S MINISTERING LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 9.

The first performance of the musical extravaganza "Alice through a looking glass" in aid of the Children's Ministering League was given last evening at the Station Theatre before a very large audience who thoroughly appreciated the excellent production. The entire cast was represented by children who sustained their respective roles admirably, the leading characters being remarkably well interpreted. Miss Taylor, as Alice, Miss Huggins, as the White King, Miss Garnett, as the White Knight, Miss K. I. Heritage as Hatta, Miss Mackie as Haiga, Miss M. Kennedy as Red Green and Miss Hampt as the White Queen displayed unusual intelligence in their impersonations, while the minor parts were no less creditably taken by the little artistes whose lines were faultlessly repeated, exhibiting no signs of nervousness but a great deal of self-assurance. Major and Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Gavin Jones, under whose careful training the performance was got up, are to be congratulated, and to whom the success of the entertainment was very gratifying.

The scene, the Spider's Den in Wonderland, painted by Mrs. Taylor, was an artistic work over which much time and labour must have been spent. The orchestral music under the direction of Mr. Richardson was performed by a band of 10 Jats.

The performance will be repeated to-night and on Monday evening.

THE ALEXANDRA NOBLES' SCHOOL.

The Begum's Stirring Speech.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 9.

At the distribution of prizes at the Alexandra Nobles' School in Bhopal, Her Highness the Begum made a long and remarkable speech on education. She said she had not established the school solely or mainly for her youngest son Hameed Ullah Khan, as private tutors of the Mayo or Ajmere College could have sufficed for him. "But," she continued, "I have kept my son here so that Jagirdars and high officials of State may follow my example and reap the benefits of education by sending their sons to the school. But I regret to remark that, in spite of all this, the attendance of boys is not quite satisfactory. All my warnings and injunctions have proved futile in this direction, and I have at last given orders that part of the income of students and their parents should be cut off if the former unreasonably absent themselves from school, and the money thus obtained may be spent towards the education and scholarships of promising students. If, even after this, the people, and specially Jagirdars, do not pay sufficient attention to education. I shall be compelled to adopt the same strict measures as the Emperor of Japan had done for the weal of his people. It is very deplorable to find that the Mahomedans of to-day do not fully realize the value of education, and are heedless of the injunctions even of their revered prophet. History bears evidence that at one time not only men but women also were educated in the arts and sciences then existing. Our benign and benevolent British Goverement has lavishly spent money in establishing educational institutions all over the country, but the Mahomedans do not derive as much benefit from the generosity of the Government as they ought to do. Some Native States, like Mysore, Baroda and Gwalior, are very well advanced, and I hear that the subjects of those States take full advantage of the liberality of their Rulers, but I regret to find that my subjects are totally indifferent and averse to education. Gentlemen,—It is regrettable that subjects of Bhopal, owing to their neglect and carelessness in the matter of education, should find themselves thrown on the Durbar for help or contenting themselves with small posts in the State. I feel sorry when I think how many among my subjects are incapable of holding any posts of responsibility. Under such circumstances I am compelled to call men from outside to carry on the Executive and Judicial work of the State, there being a dearth of educated men among the Jagirdars and other respectable families. They are equally averse to trade and industry. Their ease-loving natures have compelled them to give up even their traditional pastimes, like riding, lance-throwing and rifle-practice, which is dear to the Afghan. All is due to want of addcation. The only remedy, to begin with, is that all sensible men should try to turn out their sons into good officials and qualify them for State service by giving them sound education.

PATIALA MONO-RAIL TRAMWAY.

Further Extension Contemplated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 9.

The Mono-Rail Tramway system of Patiala is going ahead. A regular service of tram cars connects the Sirhind Railway Station on the North-Western main line with the city of Bussi which is an important local mart and trade centre. This service was started on the 1st instant, and already cars are running full on every trip and public appreciation is manifest. A further extension of the Mono-Rail system to Morinda is to be begun shortly.

The Amir, when at Sirhind, showed great interest in the Mono-Railway.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Conclusion of Mission to Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 9.

The Factory Commission consisting of Sir Hamilton Pym Frere Smith, R. N.! Retired Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Maclaren, I. M. S.! and Doctor J. A. Turner having completed their enquiries in Madras, leave for Calcutta to-morrow evening and will continue their tour through Cawnpore, Delhi and North India. They express themselves well satisfied with what they have seen and speak of two local mills here as the finest they have seen in India.

Doctor Turner is to-day making a tour of the city with Captain Ross, I. M. S., the Health Officer to the Corporation of Madras.

OPIUM RETURNS AND COINAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The sales of Bengal Opium for the official year ending February, realized Rs. 6,745,000 and were Rs. 1,263,333 over the estimate, while the duty on Bombay Opium exported to the end of January amounted to 68¼ lakhs and were 16¼ lakhs less than the estimated value. The total for India for the nine months ended December, was 3,468 lakhs, and of exports, 496 lakhs of that value. The nett value of imports was 2,971 lakhs of rupees.

During the same period 1,630 lakhs of rupees and 48 lakhs of small silver were coined by the Calcutta and Bombay Mints.

OPIUM RESTRICTIONS IN CHINA.

Reciprocal Measures in the Foreign Settlements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 9.

A London cable of the 8th of February to the *Pioneer* states that the *Daily Chronicle's* Vienna Correspondent is responsible for the statement, to the effect that China has asked the Powers having settlements in its territory, to adopt Opium retrictions similar to hers.

The Chinese Ambassador says that Great Britain is about to comply.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

Establishment of Naval Academies.

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE INSTRUCTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 10.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* from London, dated the 9th of February, says that the *Tribune's* Shanghai Correspondent reported that it is proposed to create a Chinese Navy of four squadrons with a Naval basis.

The Board of War has resolved to establish a Naval Academy at Tientsin and Navy Schools at Nankin, Waohang, Canton and Toochow with English and Japanese instructors.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

The Belfast Conference.

POSITION OF PARLIAMENTARY MEMBERS.

REFUSAL TO MAKE THE PARTY AVOWEDLY SOCIALISTIC.

London January 26.—The agenda paper of the Labour Party Conference, which was opened at Belfast yesterday, contained proposals which would make it impossible for the Labour representatives in Parliament to move in any matter without the permission of the conference.

Mr. Keir Hardie leader of the Independent Labour Party in the House of Commons, protested against such tampering with Parliamentary members.

Mr. Morley Halifax remarked that the want of employment should be placed in the forefront of the Labour programme, but instead of doing that Mr. Keir Hardie and other leaders of the suffragette movement had fallen under petticoat influence.

Ultimately it was resolved by a large majority that the Labour members of Parliament should decide when and how to execute the instructions from the conference.

An amendment, moved by Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M. P., to refer back to the committee a proposal to establish an election agency, and appoint an officer to conduct it, at a cost of £450 per annum, was carried by two to one.

Mr. Keir Hardie and others, on tactical grounds, opposed proposals by the Paper Stainers' Union to make the Labour Party avowedly socialistic.

The Paper Stainers' Union's proposals were negatived by 835,000 votes to 98,000 votes.

Mr Ben Tillet submitted a motion requiring that every Labour member of Parliament, candidate, or delegate be a trade unionist; but this was rejected by 553,000 votes to 381,000 votes, the Conference considering that a trade union test was inopportune at present.

Mr. Quelch, on behalf of the London Trades Council, moved that the Conference, adopt a programme based on resolutions approved by the Trade Unions Congress. He alleged that his proposal was innocent of socialism.

Mr. D.J. Shackleton insisted that the Trade Unions Congress resolutions would commit the Labour Party to the socialists, programme. It would be better to drop the question of the programme until the party obtained a majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. Quelch's motion was negatived, the voting being 76,000 for and 1,021,000 against.

Mr. Keir Hardie declared that it would be a serious tactical error to impose socialism upon people who were not prepared for it.

The Conference endorsed the principle of old age pensions and that of an eight hours' working day.

["The Labour Party" is the name of the organisation which has hitherto been called the "Labour Representation Committee," and which was founded in 1900. It represents 158 trade unions and 73 trades councils, together with the Independent Labour Party and the Fabian Society. The Labour Party, as defined in its own constitution is a federation consisting of trade unions, trades councils, socialist societies, and local labour associations to organise and maintain a Parliamentary Labour Party, with its own Whips and policy, to secure the election of candidates for whose candidatures an affiliated society has made itself financially responsible, and who have been selected by a regularly convened conference in the constituency. Candidates and members must accept the constitution; agree to abide by the decisions of the Parliamentary Party in carrying out the aims of the constitution; appear before their constituencies under the titles of Labour candidates only; abstain strictly form identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any party not eligible for affiliation; and they must not oppose any candidate recognised by the executive committee of the party. Candidates must undertake to join the Parliamentary Labour Party if elected.]

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

"Standard" Alleges Extravagance and Corruption.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

MR. JOHN BURNS REBUKED FOR COMMENTING.

London, January 24.—The Divisional Court to-day refused an application by the "Standard" to commit to prison the President of the Local Government Board (Mr. John Burns) for alleged contempt of Court.

The matter arose through Mr. Burns, in a recent speech in Queen's Hall, commenting with regard to an action commenced by twelve members of the London County Council against the "Standard," which had charged the Council with extravagance, and corruption.

Mr. Justice Darling, in refusing the "Standard's" application, remarked that although Mr. Burns had made a violent speech his remarks were not likely to adversely affect the "Standard" in the action brought against it by the County Council members. His Honour added that the speech was extraordinarily indiscreet and improper, and showed a very slight regard for the administration of Justice.

PRICE OF SILVER.

London January 27.—Bar silver is quoted at 2s. 7-11-16d. per ounce.

A NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

London January 27.—The National Mortgage and Agency Company of New Zealand has declared a dividend of 1s. 6d. and a bonus of 1s. The company has added £15,000 to the reserve fund and has carried forward £7,520.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Intense Excitement.

SEVERE SOCIALIST REVERSE.

FINAL RETURNS FOR 237 OUT OF 397 CONTESTS.

London, January 26.—The polling indicates a severe Socialist reverse. The announcement of the first results in Berlin at 12 o'clock last night occasioned a tremendous outburst of loyalty towards the Kaiser, who was uproariously cheered.

Although the police prevented a demonstration at the Royal Palace, crowds insisted upon visiting the Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, who assured them the Government was confident that the electors would overthrow all who barred the nation's welfare and greatness.

At noon to-day the results in 281 out of the 397 contests were known. Of these 164 were final and 117 require a second ballot.

The Socialists were badly defeated in Saxony, Leipzig, and Magdeburg.

London January 27.—Final figures for 237 of the contests have come to hand. These show the state of parties to be as follows:—

Conservatives	41
Imperialists	10
Poles	18
Centre	38
National Liberals	30
Socialists	22
Radical People's Party	6
Smaller Parties (9)	26

For 160 of the seats in the Reichstag there will have to be second ballots.

ground, while the Socialists lost 19 seats to the Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals.

The last three general elections in Germany resulted as follows :—

	1894	1898	1903
Centre	96	103	100
Conservatives	93	74	73
National Liberals	53	48	50
Social Democrates	44	56	82
Radical Left	24	30	26
Poles	19	14	16
Anti-Semites	16	12	9
Moderate Radicals	24	13	9
Smaller Parties	...	47	32
	397	397	397

South German People's Party, Guelphs, Danes, Agrarians.

The outstanding feature in the 1903 election was the great success of the Social Democrats who made denunciations of the tariff policy of the Government and advocacy of direct taxation in the form of income and property taxes in place of and in reduction of indirect taxation the leading features of their programme. The Agrarians suffered considerably, though very many of the Conservative and Centre parties are members of the Arrarian League. The number of votes cast for Social Democrat candidates was 3,010,771, as against 210,7076 in '98.

TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS.

The Nominations.

London, January 26.—Nominations for the first elections to be held under the new Transvaal Constitution were received yesterday.

Altogether 152 candidates have come forward. Of these 43 are Het Volk nominees, 39 Independents, 34 Progressives, 22 Labourites, and 17 Nationalists.

There are contests in 92 of the electorates, 34 of which are in Witwatersrand.

IRISH EDUCATION.

The University Question.

STATEMENT BY MR. BRYCE.

London, January 26.—Mr. James Bryce, who resigned the portfolio of Chief Secretary for Ireland in order to take up the position of British Ambassador at Washington, speaking in Dublin before relinquishing office, announced the intention of the Government to create in the Irish capital a new college without any kind of theological test or grant of public funds for theological purposes.

He added that the Royal University, in Dublin, would dissolved, and that the Dublin University would become the national scholastic institution, and include Trinity College (Dublin) the projected new college in Dublin, and college in Belfast and Cork.

THE MUSIC HALL STRIKE.

Strikers Giving Performances.

London, January 26.—The musicians and other performers, who struck in connection with the London Music halls because of the managers refusing to compensate them for extra performances, have hired three music halls, and are giving star performances. The fourteen halls from which the strikers went out are giving entertainments nightly.

THE GLENSERETTI CASE.

Mr. Harry Rickards's Appeal Dismissed.

London, January 26.—The Court of Appeal has dismissed Harry Rickards's appeal against the verdict delivered by the Court of King's Bench, which in August last awarded £500 damages against Rickards in a case in which Ferdinand Glenseretti sued him for breach of contract.

THE WHITELY MURDER.

The Assassin's History.

London, January 26.—Rayner was operated upon in the hospital for the self-inflicted wound on his forehead. He is now recovering.

From what can be gathered about his life it appears that Rayner is 29 years of age, and was born in wedlock at Teddington, his parents being respectable people. He had been lodging recently in cheap lodgings owing to his circumstances being straitened. He is a married man, his wife and two children, whom he has deserted, living at Bewdley, in Worcestershire. Notwithstanding his marriage, however he became engaged to marry a London barmaid.

For years Rayner was employed as a cashier at Riga, in the east of Russia, but he suddenly left his position there owing, it is alleged, to embezzlement.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Rayner's father and Whitely were formerly personal friends, but that the intimacy between them ended because Rayner (senior) threatened to prosecute Whitely for slander.

The police describe young Rayner's request to Whitely on Tuesday as one of impecunious blackmail, based on a reopening of the old incident in which his father and Whitely were concerned.

STATE BALL.

A Brilliant Function.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

The State Ball last night was even more crowded than usual. The Viceroy made a State entry about 10 o'clock, after which dancing commenced. At about 11 p.m. the Amir arrived, when the Afghan National Anthem was played by the band. The Amir was dressed in a scarlet uniform coat with much gold braid and epaulettes, and with a small Afghan fur cap which he subsequently removed. His Majesty was attended by Sir Henry MacMahon and was much interested in the scene and had animated conversations with Lord and Lady Minto, Lord Kitchener, and the Rajah of Kapurthala who was also present.

DISASTROUS JUTE PRESS FIRE.

About Eight Lakhs Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

A disastrous jute fire occurred in the Canal Company's Press at Chitpur last evening. The fire was noticed at 5 p m. By 10 p. m. the building was completely gutted with all its contents.

The damage is estimated at about eight lakhs.

MR. CARLYLE GOES ON LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

Hon. Mr. Carlyle, Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, shortly proceeds on long leave to England and Mr. E. A. Gait, at present Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, will officiate for him. It is not imperobable that Hon. Mr. Mickintosh Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government, will succeed Mr. Gait at Chota Nagpur.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Establishment at Akyab Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 9.

Sanction has been given to the establishment of a wireless telegraphy station at Akyab, which will probably be placed in direct communication with Calcutta as well as with Slipper Island.

Mr. T. Douglas, Agent of the East Ind'an Railway, will retire next month and leave for England by the Mail steamer "Culed nia" on the 30th of March next will, it is understood, be succeeded by Mr. Dring whose place as General Traffic Manager will be filled up by Mr. C. Huddleston.

POONA DIVISIONAL RIFLE MEETING.

Speech by General Richardson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNET.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 9.

The Poona Divisional Rifle meeting closed this evening with the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Richardson. Before she did so, Lieutenant General Richardson addressed the assembly, the winners during the meeting having been drawn up in three sides of a square, with their respective Officers in charge. It was a striking array. The 26th Lancers, in their pretty uniform of blue and silver, were seen to the best advantage in their new plumage, and the 29th Lancers were in no way less conspicuous as they stood to receive their prizes. The Leicesters were the only ones who donned the Brodrick hat.

General Richardson said :—Ladies and Gentlemen :—I am sorry to say that Sir Archibald Hunter cannot be present here to-day as he is ill. I am sure we all hope he will speedily recover. Before asking Mrs. Richardson to distribute the prizes to those who have been fortunate enough to win them, I should like to make a few remarks on the subject of rifle meetings generally, and on the one we have just completed in particular. This meeting marks an epoch in its way, as it is the first carried out under the auspices of the VIth Division. Our Rifle Association was started, as you are all aware, on the abolition of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association last year. A general meeting of Officers, representing the different Corps in the Division, was held last September and having laid down the general lines upon which they desired this meeting should be run, they elected an Executive Committee to carry out the details. This Committee at once set to work to see how they could evolve a programme which would satisfy the crack shots and still be an encouragement to the indifferent and fair shots to improve themselves. The Committee believed that this counsel of perfection might be achieved by considerably enlarging the scope of the local meetings. And, therefore, they instituted competitions for all classes of shots—for marksmen, for 1st class shots, and for 2nd class shots. That the object in view was obtained, and the Committee's aim understood, and appreciated, is evidenced by the very large numbers who competed at the local meetings, and so I think we may take it that the experiment has justified itself and that local meetings on the lines of this year's programme have come to stay. There were other reforms which the Committee introduced this year, the object of which is to bring the shooting at these Rifle meetings more in line with the practical conditions that obtain at shooting on service or on shikar. Especially was this the case in the restrictions which were imposed on the rifle to be used and the abolition of the various accessories of the professional rifle shot, such as orthoptics etc. I think you will all agree with me that what we want to see here is a man shooting with the actual rifle he would have to carry on service, and exactly as he would have to use it under these conditions, without paints or green baize covers or the small portmanteaux of accessories with which we used to see him so often. The large entries made from the various regular regiments in the Division, British and Native, prove that soldiers are quite prepared to adapt themselves to these methods and to complete on these lines, and similarly, I am afraid, we must attribute the small number of Volunteers who have shot here this year to a certain repugnance upon their part to the altered conditions. I would put it to the Volunteers that the aim of such Rifle Meetings as these is the improvement of practical musketry, that the prizes given are only a means to that end and I would ask them not to make the mistake of confusing the means with the end. The central meetings which has just concluded, notwithstanding that it was only open to troops quartered in the Division, has nothing to fear in comparison with its predecessors of the Bombay Presidency meetings either in point of entries, in the general level of its shooting, or in the social popularity which it appears to enjoy. The programme this year did not include the competitions for the many fine Cups which were such a feature of the Bo. P. R, A. Central meeting. The Cups have already been shot for at local meetings and the results will not be declared by the General Officer Commanding, Western Command, till 31st March. But I may say, that from what I can hear, it seems probable that many of them will come to Corps quartered in this Division. The Individual Championship matches have been productive of some very keen competition, and some excellent scores have been registered, notwithstanding the extremely adverse conditions of weather and light which have prevailed throughout the week. We all welcome as a competitor, Brigadier-General Watkis, and we may congratulate him on having put some excellent scores, notably a 34 at 800 yards. In this connection I would like to say here that I would like to see more officers of this Division competing in these matches. An Officer who can show his men, by his own personal example, how to shoot, has a great advantage over the Officer who can only teach the theory of musketry. A notable, and very promising feature, of this meeting has been the large number of teams which have entered for the practical team competitions. It is very difficult to conduct really practical competitions en ranges of this sort when the ground is so well known and the distances all accurately marked off by the telephone posts. And so the Committee intend to consider carefully whether next year it may not be possible to change the venue of this meeting elsewhere in the vicinity of Poona, near the Sisters hills for instance, or some equally good place for practical musketry. Then we should be able to see who are really marksmen in the best sense of the term and what a difference there lies between a well-defined black bulls-eye on a white target at a known range and a khaki head and shoulders on a khaki ground at really uncertain distances. I am sure I have every thinking Officer with me when I say that we have been too ardent worshippers of "bull's eye" shooting in the past, and that what we want is to put our men out in the open country and teach them to pick up quickly and accurately difficult and moving objects at uncertain distances. I do not, in the least, underate the value of bull's-eye shooting. I recognise that it must remain the first step in the recruits' musketry training and be the basis of all good shooting in the field, but my idea is that once a man has proved in his annual course, and at our Local meeting, that he has mastered his weapon on the range, he should straightway turn his attention to the field and see what he can do in the open when the conditions are so different. If we were all agreed on this principle, we might, perhaps, in future years, confine all these Range Championships to Local meetings and devote the whole of the Central meeting programme to competitions on the lines I have indicated. I throw this out only as a suggestion. The Committee may not see their way to carrying their reforms quite so far, but I am sure if they do decide next year on a programme of that sort that they may rely on the cordial support of every Commanding Officer and of every Squadron and Company officer in the Division. It is hardly necessary for me to refer once again to the question of the short rifle. It has been used by three of the five British Corps competing and the results of this meeting, of last years meeting on this Range, and of this year's Bengal Punjab Rifle Association Meeting at Meerut enable us to declare once and for all that the Short Rifle is no whit inferior to the long Rifle in Range practices, and that in practical work in the field it is infinitely superior. We have to thank the Range Officers for the work they have done to promote the success of the meeting. We can hardly realize the amount of heavy work they have had to do from day to day. And I think we are all thankful to Captain Comyn, the Honorary Secretary; Lieutenant Bell, the Statistics Officer and Lieutenant Graham, Range Superintendent. To them we owe the success of the meeting. (Hear! Hear!!)

At the end of the prize-distribution the officers of the Command Staff were "At Home," and while the Band of the East Lancashire Regiment played a programme of seductive music, a large number of ladies and officers were hospitably entertained.

The following are the additional competitions and their results up-to-date :—

LADIES DIANA.

		pts.
1st Prize.—Miss Ruth Hume	... ...	27
Mrs Dyson	... ...	24
Mrs Hume	... ...	22
Miss M Hume	... ...	22
Mrs Bradley	... ...	22
Mrs Yeldham	... ...	13
Mrs Grindley	... ...	1

OFFICERS CLOYD LINDSAY.

1st—The 29th Lancers 4k bits Prize a Cup

MATCH 23—REVOLVER.

	Rs.
Major Bunbury Roy Scots 1st	10
Capt Comyn, Con Rangers 2nd	6

MATCH 24—REVOLVER.

	Rs.
Major Bunbury 1st..	10
Major Bunbury 2nd	6

MATCH 25 REVOLVER.

	Rs.
Major Bunbury 1st	10
Major Bunbury 2nd	6

MATCH XXI—LIEUT-GENL. RICHARDSON'S PRIZE.

	bits	Rs.
Royal Scots...	38	100
No 1 Team Con Rangers	35	50
Worcestershire Regt.	33	12-8
Leicestershires	33	12-8

DIVISIONAL CUP NATIVE ARMY.

	pts.	Rs.
No. 1 team 114th Mahrattas ...	29	30
121st Pioneers	27	20
78rd Carnatic Infantry	20	3-4
80th Carnatic Infantry	20	3-4
No. 1 team 114th Mahrattas ...	20	3-4

MATCH 42—CHATTY STAKES, NATIVE ARMY.

	Pts.	Rs.
"A" Coy 80th Carnatic Infantry...	16	30
"E" Coy 80th Carnatic Infantry...	10	30
"E" Coy 114th Mahrattas... ...	10	30

MATCH XIV—BRITISH CHATTY STAKES.

	Rs.
"C" Coy Connaught Rangers 1st... ...	50
"C" Coy Royal Scots 2nd...	25
"A" Coy Connaught Rangers 3rd... ...	16

MATCH XX—EXTENDED ORDER COMPETITION.

	Rs.
"B" Coy Connaught Rangers 1st... ...	50
"A" Coy Connaught Rangers 2nd... ...	25
"H" Coy Worcester Regiment 3rd ...	16

MATCH 45—EXTENDED ORDER COMPETITION NATIVE.

	Rs.
"H" Coy 80th Carnatic Infantry 1st...	50
"B" Coy 121st Pioneers 2nd ... 2nd...	25
"E" Coy 114th Mahrattas 3rd ... 2nd...	16

NATIVE ARMY.

N. C. O.'S CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

	Pts.	
1st—3rd Sappers and Miners	254	A silver Cup.
2nd—73rd Carnatic Infantry..	244	
3rd—80th Carnatic Infantry...	233	

THE HONBLE MR. FINLAY AT MADRAS.

Interviewing Representatives of Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 9.

The object of the visit to Madras of the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay, C. S. I., Member of the Viceroy's Council and Department of Commerce and Industry, who arrived here on the 7th instant accompanied by Mr. W. D. Harvey, C. I. E., Secretary to the Department, is to make himself acquainted with the leading representatives of Commerce and Industry in this Presidency, and with the local conditions generally. Yesterday Mr. Finlay visited Messrs. P. Orr and Sons' Workshop, inspected the work being carried on under Mr. Chatterton at the School of Arts. In the afternoon he and Mr. Harvey met the Committee of the Madras Chamber of Commerce for an informal discussion and subsequently they were conducted round the Harbour Works by Mr. F. J. E., Spring, C. I. E., the Chairman of the Port Trust Board, where the new developments of the Harbour, which are in contemplation, were explained.

Messrs. Finlay and Harvey leave Madras this evening for Bombay whence Mr. Harvey goes on leave to England, handing over charge to Mr. B. Robertson, C. I. E., President of the late Assam Labour Committee.

CALCUTTA EXODUS.

Government House Party.

LEAVES FOR DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess Minto left for Barrackpore this afternoon. Their Excellencies expect to return on Tuesday morning.

Ladies Violet and Ruby Elliot, the Hon'ble Mr. Esmond Elliot and Miss Solberg leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on a short trip, on Saturday 16th instant. The party will travel by the Viceroy's Special Train to Sara, and from there proceed to Darjeeling by Mail, returning on the 24th idem.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta at 4-45 p.m. on the 16th, joining the Maharaja of Kooch Behar's shooting camp at Fakiragram.

The party accompanying His Excellency will be the Countess Minto, Lady Eileen Elliot, Colonels Dunlop Smith, Adam, Crooke-Lawless, Major Fielding and Captain Bulkeley.

Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, who has been staying at Government House, will leave Calcutta for Lucknow on Saturday night.

SIR HENRY KIMBER'S TOUR.

Interview with the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 9.

Sir Henry Kimber, Baronet, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway, arrived in Madras to-day with Mr. Neville Priestley, the Agent and Manager. Sir Henry had an interview this afternoon with the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay, Member of Council for the Commerce and Industry Department.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The New Secretary in the Military Department.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The Secretary of State has appointed Lieut-General Sir Omoore Creagh V. C., K. C. B. to be Secretary in the Military department at the India Office in succession to Sir E. Steadman who retires in July next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

Major Hume, Royal Engineer, Survey, Dept., is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment on arrival in India.

Lieut. Gaskell, R. E., is posted to Military Works Services in Western Command.

The death is reported of Lieut. C. G. Bird of the 54th Sikhs at Nowshera on the 8th of February 1907.

Capt. Macnaghten of the 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, has been selected to officiate as Brigade-Major to the Inspector General of Artillery.

Colonel Stanton, Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore Division, is granted leave of absence till the 29th of May next.

Colonel Long, Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Division, is granted 7 months' combined leave.

2nd Lieut. Jackson of the Liverpool Regt. is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Sir Alfred Gaselee, the General, Commanding the Eastern Command, arrived at Cawnpore on the 11th instant, on a visit of inspection, and inspects the Somersets on Tuesday on parade and also the 74th Battery at the stables, visiting the hospital, barracks and institutes afterwards. After breakfast, the Heads of Departments and Commanding Officer call on General Gaselee.

On Wednesday he inspects the Jats on parade and the 9th Hodson's Horse, going round the lines while at the stables, sees recruits doing physical drill and gymnastics and visits hospitals of the 9th Hodson's horse and 10th Jats. He leaves again on Thursday.

MR. GOKHALE AT LUCKNOW.

Speech Characterised By Moderation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. Gokhale arrived here yesterday afternoon and lectured in the Baradari Kaiserbagh in the evening to a crowded meeting. The subject of his discourse was the present political situation. The lecture was very moderate in his tone and reviewed the changing conditions of India for the past twenty years. He referred to Swadeshi as the love of motherland and self-sacrifice, and urged that Indians should qualify by higher education and a higher standard of morality for future self-government. Mr. Gokhale alluded to the admirable traits of discipline and order in Englishmen, their unity of sentiments, and patient and devoted work as contrasted with the sollishness and disunity of many educated Indians who gave no conscientious account of the talents entrusted to their use. Indians, he said, who possess educational benefits already should devote their time and labour unselfishly and earnestly to the good of their countrymen and co-operate in bringing about a better type of Indian character than that now prevailing. The future of India, Mr. Gokhale, said, rested with themselves. The lecturer dwelt on the sympathy manifested in England and the genuine desire of Englishmen to ameliorate the conditions of Indians by every good means in their power. The whole atmosphere was charged with sympathy and moderation. Mr. Gokhale's method here will certainly aid the National Cause.

ROW BETWEEN ARTILLERY-MAN AND POLICE.

Due to Misunderstanding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 9.

A serious quarrel occurred about 5 o'clock last evening on the Mall between an artilleryman and a native Sub-Inspector of Police, owing to the latter stopping the progress of an *ekka* on which the soldier was riding to the station to rejoin the battery which was passing through and due to resume march at 6 in the evening. *Ekkas* are not allowed on the Mall after 6 p.m., and unfortunately for the Sub-Inspector who was only doing his duty in turning off the *ekka* and the soldier not being acquainted with this ruling, the latter construed the policeman's attitude into a personal insult, in consequence of which he made a violent attack on the Inspector. A crowd soon gatthered and on the matter being explained to the soldier by the by-standers the latter made off.

MR. ALLEN'S ASSAILANTS.

Punishment Reduced by the High Court.

PLEA OF TEMPORARY EXCITEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

An appeal was heard at the Calcutta High Court from a number of people who were charged with throwing mud and assaulting Mr. B. C. Allen, the District Magistrate of Dacca, when visiting the Munsiganj Sub-division to enquire into the scarcity complained of by the people. Their Lordships observed that the petitioners had committed a riot under a temporary fit of excitement and the term of imprisonment was therefore reduced to the period already served by the accused, *viz.*, one month and seven days, and the fines to Rs. 60.

COLLISION ON THE E. B. S. RAILWAY.

Line Blocked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 8.

A serious collision between two Goods Trains occurred on the Northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, but the line was blocked and the down Darjeeling Mail, due at 10 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived.

LAND ALIENATION ACT.

Chief Commissioner's View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY, 9.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province on his discussion on the working of the Land Alienation Act says :—"Full results of the measure will not be apparent for some time to come; but there would seem to be good ground for believing that though some contraction of credit has been caused the law is generally popular and that the status of the members of agricultural tribes is coveted as a privileged position rather than despised as subject to legal disabilities. Attempts at evasion of the Act have been few, but before its introduction every effort was made by the money-lending classes to acquire as much land as possible and figures of alienation up to the 23rd of June 1904 are accordingly swollen. Elsewhere, the Chief Commissioner adds, money-lenders, it is true, complain here and there that their business has been injuriously affected, but as the field of legitimate business remains unrestricted, it is probable that this complaint will cease when they have learnt to adapt themselves to altered conditions."

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Body of a Mahomedan Woman in a Well.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9.

A Enquiry into the death of Habibunissa, a young Mahomedan woman, whose body was found in a pnk in Sealdah Road, and who was originally supposed to have committed suicide, is being continued before the Sealdah Police Court. The Magistrate pronounced it a suspicious case and adjourned the enquiry for the obtaining of medical evidence.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE RELIEF FUND.

WE understand says the "Madras Mail" that the Executive Committee of this Fund, being now in a position to estimate the amount of money likely to be at its disposal, has drawn up a general scheme of relife, and it is intended to ask H. E. the Governor to call a meeting of the General Committee soon after his return to Madras to consider the scheme. Hitherto, the Executive Committee has devoted its attention to affording temporary relief to cases of actual want, the sum so disbursed amounting to about Rs. 7,500. The number of applications already received is between 500 and 600, and the work of enquiring into each case is by no means light. If the proposed scheme receives the approval of the General Committee, a final distribution of the funds will be practicable at an early date. It will be a great assistance to the Executive Committee if intending subscribers will send in their donations in time to be taken into account in the scheme of relief before it is submitted to the General Committee.

SECUNDERABAD NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 7.

SIR CHARLES EGERTON.

On the 4th instant Sir Charles Egerton bade adieu to this part of India, laying aside his uniform with the same graciousness with which he has always worn it. We would all have liked to keep him here, but it was not to be.

We are all glad to welcome the Nawab Fazluddin Julig Bick from his inspection tour with the Minister, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad, Bahadur, and we have all missed the "At Homes" at his bungalow, which are always much looked forward to. A goodly number was present at one "At Home" given at Bolarum on Monday last, to welcome him back. There were representatives from all the regiments, and the scene was a very gay one. Some very lively games of badminton were played. We noticed Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, the latter most becomingly gowned, Mrs. Florence and Mrs. Cotes playing Bridge, but there were not as many Bridge tables as usual. The Band of the Contingent Mess attracted a good many: the selection of music was very good, and we especially noticed "The Lost Chord," which was beautifully rendered. Several ladies had been playing tennis, and had come on from the courts. The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley was present with Mrs. Bayley, who looked very well in a becoming shade of violet, with a hat trimmed with the same colour, and Miss Bayley in large black picture hat. Mrs. Ward in a most becoming dress of fawn-brown voile and silk, trimmed with ecru lace. Mrs. Hawkes in a very light blue muslin, spotted with white and a very smart hat. Mrs. Little wore a very pretty grey silk dress trimmed with black velvet. Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. George, and several others were dressed most becomingly.

Captain Hirsch's entertainment for the benefit of the Civil Hospital was an unqualified success. On the second night of the performance matters ran much more smoothly than on the first night, and the hospital must have got about a thousand rupees from the very full houses on both occasions. Many thanks are due to Captain Hirsch.

Captain Hirsch is repeating his performances in Chadderghat on the 11th instant in aid of the S. P. G. Mission, and hopes to draw a bumper house. It is not often that people devote their leisure hours to amuse others, spending time and money with a view to helping laudable objects, and Captain Hirsch hopes to meet with a sympathetic and supporting public.

We are glad to learn that H. H. the Nizam has been pleased to appoint the Nawab Lutf-ud din, Bahadur, to succeed his father the late Nawab Zaffir Jung. This decision of His Highness meets with public approval.

The "Langar," the beginning of the Moharrab, takes place this year on the 19th instant and great preparations are already being made in the City, as all Hyderabad is *en fete* on that day.

There was a most enjoyable dance given by the officers of the Mess at Bolarum last evening: the room was not as crowded as usual, and as the floor is such a good one the less crush made dancing easier and the Ball more enjoyable. There were some very pretty dresses. Mrs. Race, in white, did the honours in the absence of Mrs. Yate. Mrs. Bayley gowned in yellow satin enjoyed her dances. Mrs. Ward in pale blue. Mrs. Matthews in ecru coloured lace. Mrs. Fisher in a handsome white lace gown. Miss Bayley wore a soft white silk dress. We were all glad to welcome Mrs. Keighley back again and looking so well. She was gowned in a most becoming dress of pale pink. She and Mr. Keighley have only just arrived from Simla. Mrs. Rampini wore a satin dress, perfectly plain, of a most exquisite shade of nasturtium pink, and was considered quite the best dressed in the room. Miss Bushby, wearing a handsome black dress, accompanied Colonel and Mrs. Little. The latter wore a handsome black lace dress over white satin. Miss Bovill were white. Mrs. McEuen, in a soft empire dress, looked very well. Mrs. Denny in black silk. Mrs. Brooking looked extremely well in pale pink satin. We noticed what indefatigable dancers she and Mr. Dunsford are. The latter were white. Mrs. Hely-Hutchinson wore a very pretty flowered mousseline de soie. Miss Barthers wore white, and Miss Lindsay looked particularly charming with a fascinating pink bow on the side of her hair. The Bolarum dances are always so popular that it seems sacrilege to play Bridge there; but we noticed two tables were 'going' during the evening. The dance did not break up till the small hours of the morning.

There seems to be quite a scare about mad dogs at Bolarum. Mr. Redman and Captain Kirkwood were both licked by a dog supposed to be mad. It had bitten several other dogs in the station, all of which were destroyed. Mr. Redman and Captain Kirkwood left as soon as possible for Kasauli, where they are undergoing the treatment. It must be very cold up there at present and a great change after the heat of the plains. It will be a great boon when the Institute at Coonoor is opened, as it would be so much easier of access to people from these parts.

We are glad to hear Mrs. Roberts is getting on as well as can be expected, and that the typhoid fever she is suffering from is not of a virulent type. There still seems a good deal of sickness hanging about Bolarum.

THE INDIAN GOLD RESERVE.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has sent the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Finance Department :—

Sir,—The Committee of this Chamber have been favoured by the Bengal Chamber with a copy of their letter, dated 7th December 1906, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, on the change recently made in the constitution of the Gold Reserve Fund; and in addressing you on the subject I am desired to make the following comments.

My Committee consider the matter to be one of vital importance to the country, and they would endorse the regret expressed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber that neither the Banking nor the Mercantile communities were consulted before such a change was introduced.

They fully appreciate the difficulties which Government have experienced in providing and fostering the large reserves of silver which it has been found necessary to hold in anticipation of fresh coinage; and they instruct me to suggest the desirability of adopting measures to secure a larger use of gold in the currency circulation. An increased use of gold coins as currency would in their opinion tend to reduce the quantity of silver bullion or ingot reserves which need be held, and would also minimise the difficulties connected with the provision thereof.

My Committee are strongly of opinion that if the Gold Standard Reserve Fund is to fulfil the purpose for which it has been instituted, it is absolutely necessary that it should chiefly consist of a Gold Reserve located in India, and not to be located in British securities. Their reason for this opinion is that a reserve of this description is maintained for the sake of serious emergencies, and should such an emergency arise it might very easily happen that it would be extremely difficult to rapidly realise securities; indeed, the state of the money market brought about by the very emergency would probably be considerably aggravated if it entailed the realising of a large quantity of British Securities, whereas if the Reserve was a metalic one the position would be at once relieved.

Holding this opinion, my Committee would strongly urge that no further portion of the "Gold" Standard Reserve Fund should be invested in British Securities, but should be held in Gold in this country, and they earnestly trust the above proposal will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India.

THE cadre of the Superior Staff of the Traffic Department of the Southern Mahratta Railway is being revised and largely improved. Proposals have been submitted from India providing for the same at an increased cost of Rs. 1,250 per mensem, and those proposals have been strongly supported by the Agent.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

AMATEUR COMEDIAN'S STORY

Face Became Blotchy from Use of Grease Paints—Lower Part was Covered with Red Pimples—Doctor's Mixture had No Effect.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am an amateur comedian. The troupe, during last summer, gave something like three shows a week, and it was necessary for each one to make up his face with grease paints. About the beginning of July my face began to get blotchy and became worse and worse, till at the end of a week the lower part was covered with red pimples. I went to my doctor, who gave me some blood mixture, which I took for about a fortnight without effect. I then purchased some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and used them as directed. After a fortnight's usage the pimples began to dry up, after a month's treatment I was able to wash them off with a soft towel, they having become bits of dried-up white skin. I wish you to understand that I put this eruption down to the continual use of theatrical makeup and the hot weather." (Sd.) F. Trotman, 126 Barrows Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, Feb. 23, 1906.

DOCTOR SUGGESTS Cuticura and it Effects a Speedy Cure.

"My son, when about twelve years of age, suffered from dry scab spots on the head. He had these for some years and several doctors treated him, but without any permanent benefit. We had his head shaved as an experimental remedy, but this proved a failure. At last, one of the doctors suggested the use of Cuticura Ointment, and it gives me pleasure to report that the application of one box effected a cure. Walter Kerr, Woodside, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, April 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura, Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, 25 of 1), to purify the blood, in a single set, often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Rodiere, 7 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Post-Free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

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Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of over work and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked: vergy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of calmness, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 198, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER & Co., Ld., Chemists, BOMBAY.

"APENTA" B.G.

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GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

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Post-Free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confect

THE B. V. R. IN CAMP.

A Successful Week.

The camp of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at Santa Cruz broke up on Saturday evening, after a most interesting and successful week, ending with a display of field firing and an inspection by Brigadier-General Greenfield. Altogether there were on parade at the inspection on Saturday 509 men, including 106 cadets from the St. Mary's College at Mazagon, under Captain French. The band of the B. V. R. is also supplied by the College, and the school certainly mustered a very smart company.

This camp opened on Monday morning at daybreak, and after parade an attack and defence scheme was carried in the vicinity of Parla village, the cadets under Major Cadell forming the defending party.

The men dined early on Monday night to be in readiness for a night march to Vehar Lake—the object being to act as escort to a convoy that was packed there and to bring it in safety to Santa Cruz. The Battalion, over 250 strong left the camp at 7-50 p. m., via Andheri, having thrown out the cyclists as scouts—well to their front as far as Goregaon station to the North and Powai Lake to the east. The Advance Guard was furnished by F. Company.

The night was cool but very dark, which, with the dusty state of the roads, helped to lessen the rate of marching and render communication more difficult. The marching of the men deserves great praise, only one man falling out during the march, while the cadets, 40 in number, gained great kudos by the excellent way in which they marched and carried their arms.

The bivouac, an open space near Powai Lake, was reached at 10-30 p.m., the entire distance of 8 miles being completed in 2½ hours. An early start was made on Tuesday morning, reveille sounding at 5-30 a.m., and after coffee had been served out to the men, the convoy moved off at 6-30 a.m., and with its front and flank covered by cyclists and scouts struck across country to Marole village whence after a short halt F Company, under Captain Hill Trevor, moved off parallel to the Andheri road as a Flank guard. The convoy, escorted by the remainder of the force, went straight across the Marole Valley and after traversing some of the roughest bits of the Salsette hunting country arrived successfully at Santa Cruz at 9 a.m., the main body having seen no signs of the enemy. The Bombay Light Horse, and claiming to have outwitted this gallant force—a claim which needless to state was warmly contested. Be the result as it may, the time taken in escorting the convoy from the bivouac to Santa Cruz over 8 miles in 2 1/2 hours was very creditable. In addition to the Commandant and the Adjutant the following officers were present:—Majors Cadell and Chambers, Captains Sharp, Crosswell Hill-Trevor, Lieuts. Moberly and Berrie.

Wednesday morning was spent in practising an attack with blank ammunition on the Rifle ranges, and there being a regimental guest night in the evening, a smart well-turned out guard of honour of 100 rank and file under Capt. Hill-Trevor was drawn up in front of the officers' mess and was inspected by H. E. the Governor who was accompanied by Lt. General Smith-Dorrien.

On Thursday morning the men were again busy on the range ball firing, and in this afternoon the Regimental sports took place.

On Friday morning an advance guard action was fought, the cadets who represented the rear-guard of a retiring force occupying Sahar Hill, and they successfully held this strong position until the operations ceased.

On Saturday there was a display of field-firing on the range instead of the usual field day, General Greenfield informing the battalion on parade that he wanted to see something of their fire discipline. A mobile force was therefore supposed to have arrived at Andheri Railway Station, with the object of cutting the railway communication at Bandra. The Advance Guard Cavalry reported a position 1000 yards south of Santa Cruz Station and east of the Railway to be held in force by the enemy.

The Advance Guard of the B. V. R., advanced from Andheri Railway Station, drove in the advanced parties of the enemy, and after a careful reconnaissance, attempted to force the enemy out of their position, covering Bandra Railway Station. The D and F Companies were in the firing line, furnishing their own supports. A and C companies were reserved and fire was opened at 900 yards, 4,000 rounds being issued and only the adults having ball ammunition. The cadets carried out the flank attack, from the railway embankment. The ground west of the Railway from Bandra to Andheri Railway Station was considered impassable to troops. On the reassembly of the battalion Brigadier-General Greenfield congratulated them on their fire discipline, the concentration of the fire being distinctly well carried out. He said he saw a good many of the plates coming down, and although he did not know what the percentage of hits was, he had no doubt that it was very creditable. The officers present were Comandt-Major Dunlop, Sec. in-Cd.; Major Cadell, Hon. Major Sharp and Chambers, Capts. Sharp, French, Crosswell and the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor; Lieuts Moberly and Berrie. A concert wound up the week, which has been a very enjoyable one.

MADAME OTTWAY'S CONCERT.

A Vocal Treat.

NOTWITHSTANDING the plethora of amusements now on in Bombay, and the prospect of the Bandmann Opera Company next week, Madame Hester Ottway secured a very creditable audience at her first concert this season at the Town Hall on Saturday night. Madame Ottway needs no introduction in these pages, as most of her auditors had probably heard her before, and are never likely to get tired of hearing her. She has a wonderful contralto voice which seems to gain in power year by year—and her songs were greatly enjoyed by the audience. An Italian ditty was her first selection, a work like most of the Neopolitans with wondrous variations of key. The song was a long one and there was no encore, but Madame Ottway sang two other songs, "The Enchantress" and "Glus Grand dans sou obscurite" (Gounod), the encore being the old familiar and always welcome "Kathleen Mavourneen" and "The Castilian Maid"—a very sweet thing. Madame Ottway was accompanied by Mrs. Millard very efficiently. Mr. G. F. Hill, who is well known on the concert stage in Bombay, was also greatly appreciated in his two songs. He was accompanied by Mr. Robinson. Mr. Arnold Schmuck was to the fore with his violin, Miss Schmuck accompanying on the pianoforte. Mr. Schmuck's playing was quite excellent. A novel "turn" was that of Miss Shireen Dady, a Parsee lady, whose fine soprano voice is not unknown to Bombayites though we should like to hear her more frequently. A Parsee ladies' concert would not be a bad idea. She sang the well known "Angels ever Bright and Fair" with great expression. The concert was altogether a musical treat, and we shall look forward to hearing Madame Ottway again on Saturday, the 16th. The Bluthner Grand Piano was kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., and Mr. Seymour Dove, as usual, undertook the concert arrangements.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THERE was a packed house at Harmston's Circus on Saturday night, and people had to be turned away. Every item on the programme was applauded culminating in Diavolo's "looping the loop," which brought down the house. The Wheelers and the Frantz troupe have established themselves as favourites, and their performances alone make Harmston's worth going a long way to see. Little Jennie Love's performance on the wire was by no mean the least interesting, her perfect confidence, coupled with a natural grace, in one so young, giving full promise of a great career in the Circus World.

With the present combination which affords what is oftentime, desirable in Circus shows—a frequent change of programme—there is every reason to believe that Harmston's already holds the lead in this line of popular entertainment.

There will be some interesting jumping competitions, on Tuesday night when a trophy will be presented and also trophies to the winning jockey and trainer in the Great Western Handicap. The next Matinee will be on Wednesday.

NOTHING having been definitely settled yet about the appointment of Mr. D. Ross Johnsen, Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, as a whole-time Secretary to the Indian Railway Conference Association, the Madras Railway Company has, naturally, objected to his continuing to perform the duties of that post in addition to his own legitimate work. Mr. F. T. Richards, Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has therefore arranged, it is reported, that all correspondence for the Association shall, for the present, be addressed to the President, I. R. C. A., General Offices, G. I. P. R., Bombay.

MAHASIVRATRI.

The fourteenth day of the dark half of every month of the Hindu Calendar is set apart as a holy day in honour of the great God Siva, but such a day of the month of Magha eleventh day of February. This year the Hindu regards as the most sacred of all these days. Fasting and worship of Siva in an elaborate style are the principal features of this day and the Hindus from the highest downwards to the lowest are expected to observe them very strictly. The reason why so many Hindus are found not to observe the day in the way they ought to may be traced to the materialising tendency of the modern mind.

How the rigorous observance of this day pays the devotee is well exemplified in a story we find in the Puranas. There once lived a cruel hunter on the Vindhya mountains. While hunting he, one day, came across a temple of the God Siva where he noticed the sign of the God in the middle of the shrine worshipped by thousands of people with sandal-paste, flower, leaves, rice and fruits. A continuous stream of water was falling on the head of the god as the Brahmins were reciting hymns in sweet sonorous tones in praise of the deity. They were all repeating the name of the God, 'Siva, Siva,' which the hunter also imitated in derision, but after continuing to do so for a time he felt himself struck with awe mixed with contempt and exclaimed "what fool are these that they are dancing like drunkards and keeping themselves awake the whole night without tasting food." The very utterance of the words 'Siva Siva,' however was enough to reduce a load of his sin to ashes. Unluckily as he thought then, but very fortunately as it proved afterwards, the hunter got no food to eat on that day, which happened to be the great Mahasivaratri day, and he in despair as the night advanced ascended a tree to rest. Under this tree, which belonged to the species *Aegle marmelos* or wood apple, was a *linga* of the God Siva on which fell the leaves of the tree which the hunter was plucking to while away his time, thus unwittingly rendering worship to the God. Later on there appeared a female deer at whom the hunter aimed his shaft, but the creature implored the hunter not to kill her for a time as she was with young and the sin arising from killing an animal conditioned as she was great. The depth of this sin she measured in a curious fashion. She told him that killing one hundred oxen equalled killing one cow, killing one hundred kine was as sinful as killing one Brahmin, killing one hundred Brahmins meant killing one woman; and putting one hundred women to death was equal to taking the life of one pregnant. But the hunter would have none of this. He was hungry and such arguments were of no avail to him. However he let go the deer when the latter promised to return after her delivery. Two or three other animals appeared but the hunter allowed these also to depart on their missions as they promised to return after finishing their work. The hunter continued plucking the leaves of the tree he was resting on and throwing them down on the head of the God till the deer returned after her delivery ready to fall a victim to his shaft. The night was by that time over and the day dawned when the hunter had observed a rigorous fast and offered worship to Siva without his knowing it and the fruit of his worship he got in abundance. The deity appeared there in person at the moment, transformed the hunter and the deer to a brilliant form and lifted them up to heaven in an aerial car which he had brought with him for the purpose. As the car was going up Siva exclaimed "All who observe the Mahasivaratri in the proper manner will also obtain similar bliss!"

Night is the most proper time for worshipping Siva on the present occasion. The whole night is divided into four periods (Yamas) and a different mode of worship is prescribed for each Yama. In the Scand Purana it is mentioned that Siva is very fond of this fourfold worship and lifts the performer up to heaven. The mode of worship does not much differ from the ordinary worship. The one peculiarity is the lavish use of Bilvadala—leaves of the wood-apple of which the God Siva is extremely fond. After offering worship to the God during the night the devotee bathes early in the following morning, winds up the worship of the God by worshipping Him again after bathing and then breaks his fast of the previous day by a feast to which he invites twelve or more worthy Brahmins, as his means allow, and at the end of the feast he gives the Brahmin's money gifts—Daxina—and invokes blessing from them, which they most willingly bestow.

The worship of Sivaling is essentially an oriental idea. This is not met with in any other religion oriental or accidental. But it need not be laughed at for the reason it has a significance of its own which divests it of all ridicule. The form is only a sign of the God who led an extremely simple and poverty-stricken life and hence it was that the ling was chosen for his symbol, never for a moment does any frivolous thought contaminate the mind of a Hindu when he worships the ling in the form of a Phallus. If the ling is formed, out of a diamond the devotee gets a long life: mode of pearls it gives immunity from disease: from one of saphire success: is augured from a silver one royalty and beatitude for devotee's fathers: from a golden one the attainment of Satyaloka: joy from a brass one; destruction of enemies from iron, and lastly if it is made out of the sprouts of bamboo. The devotee will never lack a descendant.

SCOTCH WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

A pretty wedding took place on Saturday in Bombay, a feature of it being the extreme Highland character of the whole proceedings. The contracting parties were William Allan Sutherland, Superintending Engineer of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim group of Mills, and Jessie Campbell, the daughter of Mr. Campbell McIntyre. The Bride was attired in ivory duchesse satin, with a court train of brocade, the design of which was wedding bells worked in silver. She wore a veil edged with real Brussels lace. There were two pages in white satin, and she was attended by six bridesmaids and four flower-girls, all dressed in white satin.

The bridegroom appeared in his national costume, wearing the Sutherland Kilt. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Cameron, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, assisted by the Rev. R. M. Phillips, Chaplain, Royal Scots, at St. Andrew's Church. After the ceremony two of the Royal Scots pipers played the married couple to the carriage, and on arrival at Siddick Bagh, where the Reception was held, the pipers were again in evidence. The Rev. J. Cameron, in toasting the newly married couple, spoke to the good characteristics of the Highland race and to the Scottish nature of the union. The presents, which were both numerous and costly, included a diamond and sapphire pendent from H. H. Sir Bassingbji, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Bhownagger Sir Sassoon J. David Kt., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Kt. and numerous other friends of the family.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	7	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	12
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	18	17	114
Same date last year	31	27	130

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	4	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	2	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	21	11	114
Total plague deaths to date	134,515		
Same date last year	92	19	113

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE approach of the big meeting and the fact that all the best stables in the country are to be represented were very evident at the Meeting last Saturday. Though none of his candidates who are in charge of Tom Scott and will as usual be steered by W. Southall were running H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala was present. The trainers' ranks have been swelled by the arrival of Jack Scott, who has the great Saloon as well as Kipling, Lady Avon and others, and Thomas, who has charge of the Thakur Sripal Singh's stable which will not include Omar who was taken ill in Lucknow and was left there, as well as the others mentioned earlier in the week. There will be quite a host of jockeys at the meeting the numbers being added to by Jimmy Robinson, Southall, Alf. Hoyt, Clarke Hoyt, who has been retained to ride over the sticks for the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apear, Brey, after his Army Cup win, Barrett and Manley. There were only six events on the card and a noticeable fact about a day's racing which has not many events is the time taken for the parade in the Paddock. Considering the heat experienced in the early part of the day this walking round is far too prolonged and it was palpable the candidates felt it before going to the post. It was a day of 'Terms' races and as is customary, the majority found a very hot favourite which on some occasions went down to straighten up matters and make the day one of equal honours between the public and the Books. It cannot be said to have been too good a day's racing and there was only one really good finish and this Vining's second win on Presbyterian which is in grand form after doing no good for so long.

The proceedings opened with a Selling Plate for new ponies and half a dozen promising candidates of a hack or polo-pony class faced the barrier. Those who lost money on such a race have only themselves to blame and the rank outsider, Glass, upset the pot, A distinctly fresh chestnut, Flicker, was made good favourite and getting away with the leader he flattered till reaching the distance when Tommy Melsom brought out the whip, but, found it useless. A tubby grey, Glass, cut out all the running and had his field set when they came up, Chum Chuman came late with a run on the outside but had no hope of getting more than his place. The winner was bought for Rs. 1,150, by Mr. Vaid who may do some good with him when more work is put into the pony. It is not surprising to see the race was run in 56 3/5 secs. and what sort of a good thing would it have been for Toy had the stable risked having to lay odds on?

So badly did Russley Rose break up at Poona and so poorly has she continued to run here this year that punters preferred to go for Gun Metal whom we know to have struck form. The time when Florrie can cut out five furlongs in 1·1 pat is over. Only three went out and though Gun Metal got the best of an uneven start by nearly three lengths, Florrie passed her like a flash but her complaint made itself evident at the bend when the other two caught her. Gun Metal took the rails and her backers were jubilant till they saw Ross come, with Russeley Rose full of running, and win looking back.

At the weight he got into the Short Trial Plate, Killua went out a round investment but at prohibitive odds, Metal Maid was freely supported for the shop and exciting as the race at one time seemed it might have been very much more so. Adelaide helped Killua to make the pace and then left the champion in command at the bend with a good two length lead. Metal Maid had occupied an insignificant position, but coming round her field on the outside gave chase. Williams was taking matters rather easy but also fast did the mere come that he had to shake Killua up to stave her off by half a length and had she come earlier the finish should have been a great one.

Another of those really good things one occasionally comes across was Precious and, despite the upset over him in the Charni Road Plate of the Sixth Extra, he was backed down to as hot a favourite as Killua had been. A good deal of place money went on his stable companion Nooman who took his light weight clean away in front and had Panala and then Scarlet beat. Precious lay handy throughout and on coming into the straight was on terms with the leader and held him very safe with the rest of the field left standing.

Considering he was only asked to give Hermit 7lbs. and Rose a stone it was surprising to see Bay Middleton go out at even as acceptable a price as seven to four on. The other two commanded place betting and a glance at the two in the Paddock decided many to go for Rose who looked a picture. There was a long delay at the start, caused mainly by Rose, and when they did get away those who were watching the favourite must have realised his chances were thus early gone. Rose jumped out with the lead but Bay Middleton had whipped round, and got away quite a dozen lengths behind the leader. Williams kept a nice hold on Rose and saw Kour Sahib off his legs and without bustling held Shanwar when the grey came with a run round the bend. Hermit had got off none too well but began to come here as also did Bay Middleton who got in between Rose and Shanwar; but so hard had he been driven to make up all that ground that he had not a finish in him and his placing is proof enough of the big heart the champion possesses.

The last was the only race in which the position of favourite was disputed to the last when Pimerole just remained a shade of odds better than Presbyterian with a following for Shotover. A horse who caught the eye immediately in the Paddock was a new one of Ramshaw's, a big well-let-down brown English gelding and when he has a few more races in him he will trouble the best of them. He made all the running and even when Apology and Presbyterian, came up in the straight he did not drop back. Presbyterian however, had his measure and coming along grandly on the outside won a clever race with Apology close up. Details:—

The Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906, 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance—1/2 mile.

Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Glass, 8st. 11lb.....Oomerkhan 1
Mr. Shahab Ahmed's b a h Chum Chuman, 8st. 7lbs.....Kanai 2
Mr. Mahomed Abdul Karim's b a h Shummer, 8st. 10lbs.....Heero 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h The Shah, 7st.....Abboola 4

Also Ran:—Namoos 8st. 11lb., Flicker 7st. 9lbs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting:—Evens Flicker, 4 to 1 against Namoos 5 to 1 Shummer, 8 to 1 Chum Chuman and The Shah and 10 to 1 Glass.

The Race:—Glass jumped out a length in front of Flicker and at the bend the latter was in difficulties and Glass went away followed by Shummer till Chum Chuman came up at the distance on the outside and could make no impression on Glass who won comfortably by a length and a quarter. three-quarters between next two, fair fourth, Flicker pulled up. Time:—56 3-5secs.

The All Pony Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Ponies 14-2 and under; 14-2 to carry 10st; W. I. Allowances—Ponies which have not won since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 3,000 or over 7lbs.; 2,000 or over, 14lbs.; Rs. 1,000 or over 21lbs.; Rs. 150 or over 28lbs. (not accumulative). Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus to Russley Rose, 7st 13lbs...W H Ross 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's bl sau m Gup Metal, 8st 8lbs.....Ames 2
Mr J B ach aus m Florrie, 8st 11lbs.....Barrett 3

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji,

Betting:—3 to 1 on Gun Metal, 4 to 1 against the others.

The Race:—Florrie was instrumental in delaying the start which was a bad one Gun Metal jumping out two lengths in front. Florrie, however, came last and passing the leader held a lead of over two lengths, Russley Rose close to the black and these two drew up at the bend; Gun Metal coming into the lead in the middle on entering the straight, Russley Rose came full of running on the outside and won very easily by a length and a half; two between next two. Time:—1min 3 1-5secs.

The Short Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Horses, W. A. and C. raised 7lbs. Allowance—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 4,000 or over 7lbs; Rs. 2,000 or over 14lbs; Rs. 1,000 or over 21lbs; Rs. 150 or over, 28lbs. (not accumulative). Ponies 14-2 and under 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R B S's br aus g Killua, 9st.....Williams 1
Mr John Morris' br aus g Metal Maid, 7st. 11lbs, Ross 2
Mr S A Wahab's b e c Sir Galahad, 6st 8lbs.....A Ferguson 3
Mr Tulsidass Tejpal's br aus m Adelaide, 8st 7lbs.....Forster 4

Also Ran:—Epitome 8st 4lbs.

(Winner Trained by Byramji Rustomji).

Betting:—4 to 1 on Killua, 5 to 1 against Metal Maid, 15 to 1 Aidelaide and 25 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Aidelaide led out on the rails with Killua, Sir Galahad following. At the bend Adelaide gave way and Killua led out well on the rails into the straight and Metal Maid gave chase, Killua however was well in hand and stayed the mare out by half a length. Two and a quarter between next two; Adelaide close up. Time—2 3·5secs.

The Arab Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Arabs. W. A. raised 7lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 1,800 or over, 7lbs; Rs. 1,200 or over, 14lbs; Rs. 500 or over, 21lbs; Rs. 150 or over, 28lbs (not accumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr R B B's g a h Precious 9st 3lbs.....Williams 1
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman, 7st 12lbs ...Heeroo 2
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Scarlet, 6st 12lbsKamad 3

Also Ran:—Panala II 8st 12lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

Betting:—4 to 1 on Precious, 7 to 1 against Nooman, 12 to 1 Scarlet, 20 to 1 Panala II.

The Race:—Nooman jumped out and held a two length lead from Panala with Precious a length and a half off. Near the half mile Panala came back to Precious and Scarlet dashed up into third place. Precious gradually drew up to Nooman and Heeroo began to ride by the bend. Precious led into the straight and without much trouble won by two and a half lengths. Four between next two. Time—1 min. 52secs.

The Arab Pony Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Arabs 15 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 10st. W. I.; Allowances—Ponies which have not won since 37st March, 1904, race value Rs. 1,800 or over, 7lbs; Rs. 1,200 or over, 14lbs; Rs. 500 or over 21lbs; Rs. 150 or over, 28lbs (not accumulative). Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr R R S's b a h Rose, 8st 2lbs.....Williams 1
Mr Hajee Ally's Shabag's g a h Shanwar, 7st 6lbs.....Mujeed 3
Messrs. Goculdas & A. Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 6st 2lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr. Kelso's b a h Hermit, 8st 0lbs.....Ross 4

Also Ran:—Dilerjang 9st 2lbs, Kour Sahib 8st 8lbs, Cardiff 8st 7lbs, Osborne 8st 1lb, Caravan 7st 9lbs Little Joker 7st 6lbs, Sahoon 7st 13lbs, Gaucho 6st 13lbs carried 7st.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

Betting:—7 to 4 on Bay Middleton, 5 to 1 against Rose, 7 to 1 Hermit, 20 to 1 Shanwar, Little Joker and Gaucho; Fortics the rest.

The Race:—A bad start in which Bay Middleton got away very badly and Rose jumped away with the lead followed by Kour Sahib and Hermit, and approaching the bend Shanwar drew up as also did Bay Middleton. At the bend Shanwar came on the outside and led slightly though Rose was going easy. Bay Middleton made his effort and tried to come between the two but was beaten and Rose held Shanwar safe winning by a length, half between next two and good fourth. Time:—1min 22 2/5secs.

The Long Trial Plate.—Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Horses W A & C raised 7lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 4,000 or over, 7lbs; Rs 2,000 or over 14lbs; Rs. 1,000 or over, 21lbs; Rs. 150 or over, 28lbs; (not accumulative). Ponies 14st 2lbs and under 5lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian, 8st.....Vining 1
Mr E C Ramshaw's b e g Lord Barrymore 7st 12lbs carried 7st 13lbs.....Barrett 2
Mr North's b e g Apology 8st 7lbs.....A Hoyt 3
Messrs M Goculdass & A Nanji's b e m Primerole 8st 7lbs.....Robinson 4

Also Ran:—Balayeuse 8st 7lbs, Shotover 8st 7lbs.

(Winner trained by C Bleach).

Betting:—6 to 4 against Primerole, 2 to 1 Presbyterian, 3 to 1 Shotover, 12 to 1 Apology and Lord Barrymore, 20 to 1 Balayeuse.

The Race:—Lord Barrymore led out a length from the field in a bunch till Presbyterian took second place and then gave way to Apology at the half mile. Nearing the bend Presbyterian drew up and came into the straight level with the leader, Apology coming in between. Presbyterian held both safe and won a fine race by half a length; three quarters between next two, fair fourth. Time:—1 min 29 2/5secs.

BOMBAY RACES 1ST DAY.

Wednesday February 13.

HORSE STRUCK OUT

The Exeter Plate—The Angalee, Admiral Crichton, Dulcimer, Pure Gold, Killesvan, Kamlatta, Premerole, Balayeuse, Thomond, Trenayr and Lady Metal.

The Importers' Plate—Balayeuse, Gunner, Adelaide, Dumbanee, Squire Alfred, Baritone.

The Dealers' Plate—Peculiar, Dublin, Hampstead, Royal, Recruit, Rommah, Mamelukes.

The Fox Plate—Burhan, Vedas, Sheik.

The Paddock Plate—Andry, Young Gazelle, Scimitar, Plassy, Wilhan Rufus.

The New Plate—Harcourt, Young Arthur, Flicker, Purvez The Shah, Presentiment, Little Toy, Sib, Mayuf, Squire, Sheshsh, Star of Bombay, Jalmood, Collector, Moosayeb, Afzal, Rogub Moosafay, Agajee, Young Kolah, Fatteekhan, Jubbleepur, Basheer, Huzza, Komash, Seracah,

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 9th February, 1907.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 10.

The Fifth Extra Meeting proved a great change. The public of Calcutta, at all events the race loving public, are glad to find that a change, and for the better, has come over Calcutta during the last week, with the result that yesterday afternoon we experienced quite ideal weather, especially for the second week of February. What a contrast to the sweltering heat of a fortnight ago at the fourth Extra Meeting! It is only hoped that this delightful weather will stay with us as long as possible and that it will not depart with Mr. Sly Secretary of Afghanistan. The Amir arrived in time for the latter part of the afternoon's sport and as usual evidenced considerable interest in the whole proceedings. The Extra Meetings are far more of local affairs and our local stables now get a chance of earning their corn bills. The favourites went down in every race except the Outram Plate in which that nice looking horse of Mr. O. M. Bells was installed hot favourite. He turned out a real good thing and won in a common canter. The fact of there being a couple of amateur races added additional interest to the proceedings, especially as good fields of eight and nine turned out for each event. The Hunters' Hurdle Race, however, did not escape without mishap. As early as the second hurdle Britisi and Posey collided with the result that the latter was all but over. At the third hurdle Jacinth and Queen of Hearts were leading when the latter bumping into Jacinth caused Mr. Cowper to come to grief, while Mr. Turner who was just behind at the time, also came to grief in consequence. Luckily there was no damage done, though Mr. Turner got a bit of shaking. With these two out of the way the race was left to Blue Bell and Queen of Hearts.

The proceedings opened with the Hunters' Hurdle Race. Lord Harry, Fusilier and Danger were declared non-starters. Eight, however, went to the post. Lady Gold was at once installed favourite and started at twos with Orphan Boy and Blue Bell next in demand. There were unfortunatly two accidents in the race which materially altered the issue. Jacinth pecked at the second hurdle and unseated his rider. This interfered with Lady Gold, causing her to stumble and bring down Mr. Turner. The Queen of Hearts did most of the running, but in the straight Blue Bell challenged and drawing away won a well ridden race by one and a quarter lengths with Orphan Boy and the third two lengths away. It is thankful to say that both Mr. Cowper and Mr. Turner escaped unhurt.

The Outram Plate was the second race with nine starters, Musette leading, Lady and Wake up having been struck out. With the first named out of the way, it was considered a good thing for Botha who was driven to even money. Colina was also backed, but finished now here. Sal led for the first part of journey, but at the turn was passed by Botha who went on and won comfortably by two and a half lengths, Craig came up well in the straight and secured second place with Trencherman just coming up third. A large field went out for the Lansdowne Plate, but there were only three backed and they were the three placed horses, there being just a shade of odds between them. The result showed that the punters were on the right ones. In the straight Blitzen looked all over a winner but Foy challenged determinatey, and Blitzen collapsed. Vespasia was third and Loyal fourth.

The Spring Plate for maiden horses came next and was remarkable for the utter collapse of the first and second favourites Vinolia and Child Adopted who were nowhere. St. Michael must have come on recently a lot for he showed his field a clean pair of heels and won from end to end. Recoil with 15 lbs. over weight ran a good second, and there was a smart set to between Cleolan and Lynnwood for third place, the former securing it by about a length.

The Pony Hunters' Plate saw two good ponies scratched, namely Branga and Good Chap. Favouritism was divided between Mestle-bird and Lady George, but no mistake was made in tipping the winner Pathfinder outright, and he won comfortably. Mr. Pugh was just able to secure third place with Mistle-bird by a short head from Geobung who came up with a rush at the end.

The last race was the Curzon Plate. Foy was the only one scratched as he had already had a stiff run in the Lansdowne Plate which he had annexed. Pendred started favourite at two with Bon Bon next in demand. In this race too punters had nit it off right, for these two horses finished in that order. Nirvana was backed by the stable for a place which he was able to secure, Handeillan was a bad fourth.

THE HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE.

Deakin's Blue Bell II (10st 9lbs).....Mr Robertson 1
Pierson's Queen of Hearts 9st 3lbs carried 9st 9lbs. Evens 2
Orphan Boy 9st 10lbs.....Owner 3
Glen's Tiritiri 11st 6lbs.....Owner 4

Also ran:—Lady Gold 11st 9lbs; Milady 10st 3lbs (fell); Jacinth 9st 7lbs (carried 9st 10lbs) (fell) and Posey 9st (carried 9st 2lbs).

Betting:—2 to 1 against Lady Gold; 3 to 1 Orphan Boy; 5 to 11 Blue Bell II and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Posey was a bad out from the Queen of Hearts up to the mile and half post where Jacinth and Milady fell. Then the Queen of Hearts took a clear lead and led right up to the old Stand from Blue Bell II. Boanding the lead Blue Bell II drew level with the Queen of Hearts and coming into the straight soon had the latter's measure going on Blue Bell II and won by one and a quarter lengths, with two lengths between the second the third and twelve lengths the third and fourth.

Time—3min 36secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 62 on the winner; Rs. 16 and Rs. 31 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE OUTRAM PLATE.

Bell's Botha, 9st 7lbs.....Firth 1
Capt Holden's Craig 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 13lbs) Bullock 2
Dass Trenchermen 8st 2lbs.....Murdison 3
Schwertad Schwerdtfeger's Sal 7st 12lbs...Bradshaw 4

Also ran:—Peveril 9st 12lbs; Colina 8st 8lbs; Defendant 7st 12lbs; Kingpin 7st 9lbs and Lollipop 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 2lbs).

Betting:—Even's Botha; 2 to 1 against Colina; 6 to 1 Trencherman; 10 to 1 Peveril and 12 to 1 and 20 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Botha showed out from the start, followed by Colina and Defendant. In this order they raced up to the home turn, where Craig and Trencherman came up to Colina and Defendant in the straight. Craig made a good effort to catch Botha but the latter was going great guns and won easily by two and half lengths with one length and two lengths between the others. Time—1min. 16 2/5secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 19 on the winner and Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.

Charle's Foy 8st 2lbs.....Bullock 1
Hudson and Butler's Blitzen 8st 2lbs..... Murdison 2
Myer's Vespasia 7st 3lbs.....O'Neill 3
Manning's Loyal 8st 9lbs .....Lansdowne 4

Also ran:—Merry Elsie 10st 1lb; Palindrome 9st 10lbs; Pure Gold 9st 8lbs; Elgin 8st 12lbs; Projecture 8st; Lord D 7st 10lbs and Devil's Limit 7st 10lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Blitzen; 3 to 1 Foy; 6 to 1 Palindrome, Vespasia and Projecture and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Vespasia broke the line from the start followed by Merrie Elsie and Projecture. They raced in this order till the three furlong post, where Foy and Blitzen joined the leader in the straight where Foy drew away and won by two lengths with four lengths and one and half length between the others.

Time—1 min. 30 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 59. on the winner Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE SPRING PLATE.

Margrett's St. Michael 8st .....Murdison 1
Farquharson's Recoil 6st.....(carried 7st 3lbs) O'Neill 2
Ballantyne's Clodean 7st 10lbs .....Mr Evers 3
Smith's Lynwood 8st .....Bradshaw 4

Also ran:—Fame 10st 2lbs; Child Adopted 9st 2lbs; Vinola 8st 7lbs; Prince Morefield 7st 12lbs; Pallas 7st 10lbs and Lily 7st 11b.

Betting—2 to 1 against Vinolia; 3 to 1 Child Adopted; 4 to 1 Lynwood and St Michael; 6 to 1 Pallas and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—St Michael led out from the start and took a clear lead from the rest. They raced level till the old Stand where Lynwood fell back and St. Michael was left in the front. From the half mile Recoil made his effort, but could not catch St. Michael who going on well won easily by one and half lengths with the same length between the second and third and one length between the other two. Time—1min. 44 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 42 on the winner; Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 21 for places.

THE PONY HUNTERS' PLATE.

Capt Holden's Pathfinder 10st 10lbs.....Owner 1
Levetu's Lady George 8st 10lbs.....Mr Evers 2
Pugh's Mistlebird 11st 9lbs.....Owner 3
Rithon's Geeourg 9st 3lbs.....Mr Topper 4

Also ran:—Envious 10st 4lbs; Waratah 10s; Zigzag 9st 12lbs; Sun-flower 9st 3lbs; and the Pink'un 8st 7lbs.

Bet

POLITICAL OUTLOOK FOR INDIA.

(BY AN INDIAN.)

One of the remarkable features of the last Congress was the formal appearance of a new party in Indian politics. Whatever the strength or success of the Extremist party, as it is called, may be, this can be said, that the militant policy in political warfare has been the recognised principle of many subject peoples, and that the influence of Ireland's example may have something to do with the rise of the new party in our country.

It is not difficult to understand the ultimate policy of the Extremist party. It is, in plain terms, the policy of obstruction. It is a mistake to regard it as anything approaching the policy of rebellion which, some people are afraid, it may be. The promoters of it cannot be taken to be so disloyal to the British rule as to entertain such an idea; they cannot be so ignorant of the power of the Government as to foster it; they cannot be so unaware of the nature of the people and of the times as to imagine its feasibility. Their policy then, as one must take it, is the policy of obsruction as mainly followed by Ireland.

I cannot be so sanguine about the ultimate success of that policy. It would be to follow the example of Ireland and to ignore its proportionately trifling achievement. I for one do not regard such a struggle as an invariable and necessary antecedent of political progress and liberation. If history be appealed to, I can, in this instance, only echo the cry "history teaches nothing!" Examples can be found of the one kind as of the other. Rome's instance is too old, Ireland's is doubtful, and that of Australia is against the principle of the policy. And all history serves to accentuate the variability of the connection of the policy and the end.

It will be pointed out perhaps that Ireland is a small country with a few people and the Government can afford to check it by force, but India is a large country and if it refuses to pay the taxes, or if it demands, with one voice, what it wants, it shall be impossible to resist. I shall not say anything about the 'one nationality' argument, not that it is unimportant, but its pros and cons are and have been made so manifest. Let us take up the optimistic position and suppose that India in course of time can be, for all political and practical purposes, united, even though its largeness and heterogeneous elements must tend to retard its progress towards unity. But what then? The policy is likely to result only in semi-loyal and boisterous attempts on the one side, and coercive and irritating measures on the other. To calculate upon the liberality or let-go principle from the rulers in that case would be to neglect the great principle of the reciprocity of sentiment. The utmost exertions will be made on both sides to hold their own. If the example of her sisternation of Ireland must teach us something of what we may expect from England, our own position and experience must also show us the weakness of constitutional obstruction policy to achieve its aim,—which as I take it is perfect self-government under nominal (nominal as regards government) British suzerainty. This is indeed a great and rational ideal which has kindled many of the noblest hearts in India. Ideal let me say, does not exclude a free and vigorous commercial intercourse between India and England, nor perhaps—if I may be allowed to suggest—a decent direct contribution to the Imperial Treasury besides many small advantages to England. Such an ideal is but the natural result of the effects of western education and western thought; and nothing short of autonomous rule will serve wholly to satisfy the educated Indians, and it is understood that all changes in the machinery of Government can give only a partial relief. But all parties do not hope for a speedy realization of the ideal, though many have a faith in the generosity, honour and good-will of the British nation. It will indeed be a proud day for England when it shall grant to India a self-government on the principles which wisest policy may commend, and unite itself with India by far closer ties of sympathy, love, and esteem than the weak bonds resultant from fear, coercion and force.

But this millenium, it may be remarked, is far distant and should be regarded as no more than a dream. I believe in my fond hopes, that it is not so distant, if only the right means be chosen for the right end. It is no reason that because England obtained its liberty after such a long and terrible struggle, India ought also to undergo a similar ordeal, any more than that because one daily paper introduced a lynotype machine in the 75th year of its existence, another daily should also take the same time. If the English nation regards liberty as a valuable blessing and a worthy privilege for nations that do not mean to misuse it, there is a greater reason that it should extend that same liberty, in course of time, to a nation with such a decent and—if I may be allowed to say—honourable past as ourselves. I do not want to be put back by the argument of India's imaginary incompetency which is supposed to require several generations to be transformed into 'standard fitness.' I believe that our nation has undergone a moderately high stage of evolution and many of its failings are only the natural results of the disabilities under which it has suffered.

The practical way which has, to a certain extent been followed and which may largely be followed with advantage, to accelerate our political progress and to achieve much of what wise men can desire for the nation in the political sphere is, on the one hand to educate the public opinion of England, to make the British nation alive to its higher duties as distinguished from its interests, and on the other hand to show that by our past and our present we are neither unfit nor undeserving to receive from England that kindness. There are some who lay a great stress on the need of 'setting forth' our grievances. I cannot reconcile myself to the idea that the talented British statesman do not know our needs, when many of them have already been so clearly and rationally put forth. The fact is that there is a collision of interests. The only and proper way for us is to maintain a high and noble attitude in our political conduct and to advance our claims on national and moral as well as on rational grounds. Apart from the inherent moral worth of such a course, which to the mere politician may perhaps count for nothing, this line of conduct is very likely to be beneficial to our real interests. In a struggle, there is no knowing which party will win; in friendship that party does give which can afford to do so.

It may be noted that the basis of my hopes in the policy is not a belief in the gullibility of the English nation, but a faith that England can be made to rise above its petty interests, at least when it has so much to spare. The acceptance of the attitude of resistance and hostility will, I submit, be at least in the present state of circumstances a grave political blunder. Perpetual excitement and agitation, a constant feeling of suffering and sorrow is no desirable state for a nation; nor will it be in any way truly remedial for our present political disabilities. Politics need not be the all-engrossing subject for our nation, and the relations between India and England should be loyalty on the part of the one, and generosity on that of the other. There need be no talk of resort to sword, and it may be remarked for the information of the *Times*, that countries held by the sword do not add much either to the real happiness or the good name of the holders.

J. B. D.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Cause of the Collapse.

INSPECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the inquiry relating to the deaths of the sixteen persons killed on the 13th ultimo, by the sudden collapse of a four-storeyed house, which was incomplete, and was situated in First Cooper Street, nearly opposite to the large stables in Bhendi Bazar. The victims were buried alive in the debris; the accident occurred at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The names of the sixteen victims were: 1, Abdulhusen Alibhoy (25) and 2, his brother Mahomedali (22), both foster-brothers of Moborambai, widow of Borah Hasanali Isaji Zanzaria, the landlady of the house in question; 3, Abdul Madar (40); 4, Ahmed Hyatt (40); and 5, Bhura Mana (25), three bricklayers; 6, Awaibai (20), wife of Hari Naria, an agriculturist; 7, Sonia Kushna (50); 8, Subhan Ismailkhan (22); 9, Sonia Vithoo (40); 10, Sambhu Gangaji (22); 11, Govind Hari (40); 12, Dhaku Vithu (17); 13, Pandia (30); 14, Gania Madhia (35); and 15, Sajnu Bala (23), labourers; and 16, Laxman Bala (35), a carpenter.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, with Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer, and Mr. K. P. Bhadwar, Assistant Executive Engineer, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality. Superintendent Flanagan and Inspectors O'Brien and Smith appeared for the Police. Mr. Pestonji C. Kotewal, pleader, appeared for Mr. Jalbhoy B. Dalal, of Latey and Dalal, architects and engineers. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor appeared for the Government.

Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer was further cross-examined.

Questioned by a juror, Mr. Hall said that the bending of the steel joists he had referred to, need not have been more than about an inch to cause the effect he mentioned. He found the joists very much bent amongst the debris. That would have been partly caused by the bricks falling upon them, but it might have been caused by the wall below them failing and the whole superincumbent weight coming on the joists. The joists were 23 ft. long and the space between walls about 22ft. so that one end would be buried and the other would be resting 6 inches each end. The falling of the joists was a theory based on facts observed by the witness, of the fallen building. According to the Municipal Act, the responsibility was upon the person appointed by the owner to supervise. The witness thought that it would be unreasonable for the duty to be cast on the Municipality, to supervise and guarantee the safe construction and good materials of all buildings in Bombay. It was the duty of an Inspector to see that the bye-laws were carried out so far as he possibly could. The Inspectors did not neglect their duty, as a rule. He was aware that the Inspector had neglected his duties in this case. The witness thought that he (the Inspector) should have seen the defective timber and the insufficient area of the piers of the central wall; also a doorway in the north wall on the ground-floor at the east side, consisting of a wooden frame-work with bricks on top, which should have been an arch. This was shown in photograph. As to the piers of the central wall, they had a fairly safe margin in plan (Ex. E.) Under bye-law 22 the Inspector should have reported through the Superintendent, the use of steel beams and had them approved. The Inspector had failed in his duties in these respects. The Inspector should have noticed the absence of a pier on the east side of the cross wall arch. There was no bye-law admitting the number of courses to be built each day. It was not the duty of the Municipal Inspector to see that the supervision was being actually carried out in accordance with the notice. A licensed or authorised person was supposed to go upon the work himself sometimes and to send a person there to represent him at other times, at intervals, to see that the work was being properly carried out. It was an inference from the Municipal Act that a building must be properly supervised. When there was a defect, the Inspector got into touch with the licensed surveyor, and if a difficulty arose between them, the Inspector reported it to the Superintendent.

Questioned by Mr. Crawford the witness said that he should expect the licensed surveyor or the person authorized under 344A to go on the premises every day. Personally, that was his opinion. He could not delegate his duty except occasionally to a competent managing clerk. By Ex. G. the witness understood that Mr. Sanjana would constantly visit the building and would keep a mistry in charge the whole time. He understood that the supervision would be done by Mr. Sanjana but that the mistri would be kept in charge the whole time. By "directions" he understood to mean directions given on the building and that the mistry would carry them out. He thought there was a shortage in the staff of Inspectors. He had asked for an increase in the staff. The Inspectors, he thought, could not adequately attend to both their building and road duties. The number of new building plans averaged about one per Inspector per day. There were twelve Inspectors.

Babaji Amruta deposed he was a carpenter employed on the works of the building. He could not recognize any of the pieces of timber in Court. The nail marks on joist (Ex. 1) were all old ones. Abdul Hoosain gave all directions to the workmen. Mr. Jalbhoy came every fifth day and spoke to Abdul. He examined the work with Abdul. To witness' knowledge he stayed on three or four occasions from two to two and a half hours each. The witness knew the central wall. He did not remember when it was built. He did not know if Mr. Jalbhoy ever examined the wall, or if the Municipal Inspector did. He only saw the Municipal Inspector two or three times there. He remembered the cross-wall. He did not remember when it was built. He came to the building two months after it was started. He remembered the arches. They were taller than a man. On the ground-floor there was a bare wall on the east and a pier on the west. It was three feet by one foot nine inches. He knew nothing of a crack. He heard no complaint of the workmen about the building. They thought it was a good building.

Further enquiry was then adjourned till this morning.

THE WORLD MOTORIST.

Mr. Glidden's Narrow Escape.

A small rock wedged between the main rail and the guard rail at a road crossing on the National road brought the Glidden automobile trip from Boston to Mexico City to a sudden and yesterday morning, says the "Mexican Herald" when the point of destination was just fifty miles away, the machine running smoothly and on time almost to a second according to the arranged schedule, and the members of the party in high spirits at nearing the completion of the most remarkable trip undertaken in an automobile.

The accident occurred one morning as the machine was gliding smoothly along at a speed of 28 miles an hour, when it struck the small rock wedged in between the rails. The front wheels jumped into the air, and the rear wheels followed. When the dust cleared away the machine was turned on its side against an embankment of rock and dirt, both front wheels demolished and the occupants occupying space on the track, while a path through the rock ballast for a distance of 90 feet showed the trail of the machine after it left the track.

The car was occupied by Charles J. Glidden, Mrs. W. S. Hills of El Paso, Miss Martha. Waldron-Barron, Charles Thomas, the engineer, W. S. Page, trainmaster of the Mexico division of the National and a Herald Journalist. Almost miraculously the entire party escaped injury with the exception of bruises and scratches and hardly had the machine stopped before the party had recovered and were making the best of the accident.

Trainmaster Page hunted up a messenger and dispatched for a section crew, which arrived in a short time and began clearing up the wreck. The track was cleared in a short time and the machine jacked up on ties ready for loading on a flat car.

The point at which the wreck occurred is about two miles from the station of Teocalco, but there is no telegraph office at that point. Thirty years ago Mr. Glidden was a telegraph operator and he always carries a set of instruments and wires to make connections whenever he goes on a railroad automobiling trip. Engineer Thomas made an effort to reach the telegraph wires, but just as he was about to succeed a lineman happened along and he quickly made the necessary connections. Setting his telegraph instrument on a barrel and with another for a seat Mr. Glidden opened for business probably as unique an office as it would be possible to conceive. The report of Trainmaster Page was sent at once, followed by other messages to railway officials and friends. One of the first messages was to Mrs. Glidden, who remained at San Antonio. Orders were given to have regular passenger train No. 4, due in Mexico City from Gonzalez at 6 o'clock, stop and pick up the party, while other orders were sent to procure transportation for the wrecked car. A freight train, which had order to wait the arrival of the car near Apasco, was notified and the engine was sent to the scene of the wreck.

WOMEN DISPLAY COURAGE.

By this time the machine had been placed on ties ready for loading, but, owing to the difficulty of loading it without a derrick, the order was changed and a wreck train will go out early this morning and bring the car to the city.

At 4-20 the passenger train picked up the car party and brought them to Mexico City, arriving at 6 o'clock. The party was met at the station by General Passenger Agent G. W. Hibbard other railroad officials and friends, and were taken in automobiles to the Hotel Sanz, where they will remain during their stay in the city.

The party left Queretaro at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. They stopped at Huichapan for breakfast and left that place at 9-15.

The accident to the car occurred on a perfectly straight track and was not the result of excessive speed or incautious handling. Other than the wedged rock the track was in perfect condition and the presence of the rock is unexplainable. Before the wreck the car was going at an average speed of thirty miles an hour, running as high as 32 miles.

Going up grade the speed was reduced to between twenty-five and twenty-eight miles and at the time of the accident was twenty-eight miles.

A small indicator set in the front of the car, told the exact rate of speed and a watch in front of him told Mr. Glidden the time watch must correspond to the schedule he carried.

CAR CAN BE REPAIRED.

Fortunately for the occupants of the car, the accident occurred just after the car had passed the track on the top of a long fill, for, had the car left the track at that point, it would have turned turtle, and, in all probability, seriously injured all the members of the party. The place where it left the track was level and the embankment where it landed was the beginning of a cut. The rock ballast on the track prevented the car from turning completely over but it turned on its side and the occupants were spilled out promiscuously. An examination of the car showed that both front wheels were destroyed, the heavy wood spokes breaking into kindling wood from the force of the concussion, leaving only the heavy steel rims intact. Both rear and front axles were slightly sprung and the trimmings of the car were damaged. Neither gasoline nor water pipes were broken and the figure is apparently undamaged. The car weighs 4,800 pounds and is of twenty horsepower. The solidity of the car undoubtedly prevented more serious damage to its occupants. It will be brought to this city to-day and shipped to the Napier factory in England for repairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Glidden will get it there and tour England and Scotland next summer, going thence to Cairo for a tour of Africa.

Coming when the close of this remarkable journey was only a few hours away, and after a railroad trip of 6,675 miles unmarred by a single accident, the accident was particularly unfortunate. On this particular journey of 6,118 miles, 4,972 on rails, Mr. Glidden has successfully completed a distance of 39,718 miles. This result is after subtracting the 50 miles into Mexico City which he unfortunately was unable to make.

THE TRIAL OF MR. THAW.

New York, Friday, January 25.

When Mr. Harry Thaw entered the Criminal Court this morning, he found his entire family, with the exception of the Countess of Yarmouth, his sister, already assembled and awaiting the renewal of the curious legal battle of the selection of the jury to try him for the murder of Mr. Stanford White.

Though his face was ashen grey, he seemed even more collected than on the opening day of the trial. He paused in front of his mother and handed her a note, which she perused with brightening countenance. His wife, who is now treated with the utmost coldness by the rest of the family on account of her persistent intimacy with Miss May Mackenzie, the chorus girl, leaned eagerly forward the moment he reached his seat and soon succeeded in catching his eye. From this position she signalled to him.

As the day advanced various talesmen were examined. One especially, a travelling salesman, made a most favourable impression upon both husband and wife. He was, he said, opposed to the system of execution by electricity. Mr. Thaw's own counsel had challenged the salesman on the ground that he could not deny that he had already formed an opinion on the case. In obedience to Mrs. Thaw's incessant signals, Mr. Hartridge, counsel for the defence, at length withdrew his challenge, but being still suspicious he put another question.

"Were you acquainted with Mr. White?" asked the defending counsel.

"I am glad to say I was not" came the startling reply.

The District Attorney, Mr. Jerome, started to his feet in astonishment, and with a vibrating voice cross-examined the talesman, who now admitted that he entertained of Mr, White's alleged method of life views which would make him unduly partial to the prisoner.

As the talesman marched out of court a free man, Mr. Thaw's brow swelled with anger at this unfortunate result of his counsel's misplaced questioning. The incident rendered him more resolute than ever to trust solely to his and his wife's judgment of human character in the selection of the jury.

Up till late in the afternoon only one more juror had been chosen, fifteen talesmen having been examined. The total number of jurymen summoned is now six.

Altogether fifty-one talesmen were called to-day, but only two were chosen. With the five jurymen selected yesterday and on Wednesday, they formed, after the adjournment of the Court, an unenvied procession as they wended their way to the isolated hotel quarters provided for them by the State. The censorship of their movements is so strict that they may not even talk to their wives save in the presence of the police-captain, who also opens all the family correspondence. The authorities hope by these elaborate precautions to dissipate the widespread suspicion that Thaw possesses the golden key to liberty.

HUGE COUNSEL'S FEES.

If, as is reported, Dr. Delmas, the "famous American criminal advocate," received a retaining fee of £20,000 for defending Mr. Harry Thaw, his honorarium will probably make an "easy first" among counsels' fees in criminal cases, even across the Atlantic. Mr. Francis L. Wellman received £8,000 for defending the Hyam twins in Canada on a charge of murder: Mr. Austin Fox and Mr. D. Rollins were paid £6,000 each for the prosecution of Inspector McLaughlin on a bribery charge some years ago; and Colonel James, counsel for the defence, received a fee of £5,000; while Mr. Petersen, an English barrister, was rewarded for his defence of Jotee Persaud, an Indian contractor in the Mutiny days, by a retaining fee of 100,000 rupees and a refresher of ten thousand.

But such remuneration is paltry compared with the £60,000 paid to Mr. John C. Tomlinson, an American lawyer, by a syndicate of Cuban tobacco growers: the annual retainer of £ 20,000 paid to Mr. John H. Parsons by the Sugar Trust; Mr. Chauncey Depew's £40,000 for saving an estate from bankruptcy; and the £60,000 received by Messrs. Robinson and Bright for legal work in connection with the Broadway Railroad Franchise.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Ontario Legislature was opened to-day. In the Speech from the Throne, the Lieutenant-Governor said:—

"The great value of the mineral deposits in the Cobalt district is becoming more and more evident, and the future is full of promise both to the investor in mining properties and to the people of the province. The rights of the provinces have been kept strictly in view by my Ministers, and accordingly a measure providing for the taxation of mining properties will be submitted for consideration. I think it well to draw your attention to the fact that a tendency to hasty and reckless investment and speculation is abroad, and it is to be hoped that it will be kept in check by the good sense of our people."

The revenues of the province are largely in excess of the estimates, and more than sufficient to meet the provincial expenditure during the year.

FRAUDULENT WINE-GROWERS.

Grave allegations of fraud among the wine-growers of France were made yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Emmanuel Brousse, who complained that the Excise authorities were lenient towards offenders on a large scale and harsh towards the small wine-growers and tradesman.

He said that whereas a small shop-keeper was mulcted heavily for selling a few points of spirit on which the duty had not been paid, there were instances in record of rich men convicted of similar frauds on a large scale being decorated with the Legion of Honour.

M. Lasies asserted that the Esc derived an annual revenue of £1,400,000 compounding offences committed by wine-merchants and sugar-refiners, and therefore, encouraged rather than repressed their misdeeds.

THE COMING FREE NEWSPAPER.

A French Forecast.

MERNEST TISSOT prophesies in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) the coming of a new newspaper era in which even more newspapers will be read than ever, because they will be distributed free all over the world. The one cent yellow journal will be driven out of the market and the market-place by a gratuitous record of daily happenings whose expenses will be paid by the ever-increasing volume of advertisements. He thus describes the formate of the new journal: "Each page, somewhat smaller than those of the present Parisian newspaper, will contain four columns printed in English letters, and divided equally between reading matter and advertisements, which shall occupy alternate columns. The advertisements will be repeated several times, according to the system in vogue in the United States, and of which experience has demonstrated the advantages. The text will also occupy but half of each column the rest being taken up with illustrations, which in the future shall be far superior to those of to-day. The journal of the twentieth century—for the transformation is not far off—shall be issued in eight, ten, or more pages, not in proportion to the news material, but in accordance with the greater or less space required by advertisements, which, as the rates gradually become lower, will multiply like mushrooms in a shower."

The principal feature of the new papers is to be its gratuitous character, of which we read: "The most remarkable thing in the newspaper of to-morrow, in contrast with that of to-day, lies in this point: subscription to it shall be absolutely gratuitous. At first, indeed, the managers will demand that postage shall be paid for its distribution by those who receive it. But competition will quickly cause this demand to be abandoned. Anyone who chooses will be able to receive every day a copy of the several editions of a paper—one for breakfast, one for lunch, one for dinner. Life by that time will have become so feverishly active that people will not find time to read the news except at their meals, but will be forced to give every other moment to their business.

We are told that signs of the coming of the free-newspaper era are already dis ernible. Emile de Girardin (1806-81), the famous French publicist, and really the father of the modern cheap and widely read metropolitan Press in France, was the forerunner of the coming free newspaper, which has already been tried successfully in the country. "It must not be considered that there is anything fantastic in this prediction of the gratuitous newspaper. The free newspaper will be the natural consequence of the evolution which journalism in our days is undergoing. This evolution began when Emile de Girardin reduced the subscription to his newspaper, the *Presse*, from 64s. to 32s., thereby layin; down the rule that in a newspaper a balance should be preserved between the subscriptions and the revenue derived form advertisements. The number of advertisements varies with the circulation. The greater, the circulation is, the more numerous are the advertisements; the more numerous, the advertise.nents, the less should be the price of subscription. As the subscription diminishes so has the price of single copies of current papers dwindled form 2½d. to 1 1/2d. and from 1½d. to 1/2d. At this point it has stopped, as it is not easy to effect a change to a lower monetary denomination, but as an offset the number of pages has been increased. There remains therefore on.y one more method of reduction, and that is free distribution by which the journal will vastly increase its circulation and thus command a large advertising patronage such as will amply cover the expenses of its publication."

The fact is mentioned that in a certain city on the French frontier "a literary, illustrated periodical, contributed to by writers of name," was conducted in this way, "furnishing an example of success which must be considered decisive"; but the names neither the journal nor its place of publication.—Our quotations are from the "Literary Digest" (New York).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LONG GLOVE BILL.

The public has been conscious for some time past of paying higher prices than formerly for gloves, and for some considerable time the wearers of short sleeves may count upon paying higher and higher prices. Since the introduction of this fashion of wearing gloves to the elbow there has been such a demand for kid and lamb skins that the price has gone up from 15 to 25 per cent. Long gloves naturally take twice as much skin as shorter ones, and the scarcity of leather in the world's markets has increased the use of kid and lamb skins for purposes other than that of glove-making. Although the vogue of short sleeves has given a great impetus to the glove industry, it has not been altogether advantageous. The manufacturers who had to fill orders taken before the rise in the price of leather have seriously lost on the transactions. This great demand commenced over a year ago, and has continued to increase, and another fact it that must be taken into consideration is that motorists' and chauffeurs' coast are largely lined with the skins that were formerly used for glove-making. The price of the short kid gloves is also affected; in fact has been stated that the price of these gloves has gone up from 40 to 60 per cent. Suede gloves are also going up with them, while the price of the heavier types of English gloves are from 10 to 15 per cent, higher. Gloves have always been necessary, and they have even played an important part in the building of nations. They have also stood as pledges of security. They have conveyed defiance from one night to another, and in the history of dress, it may be said, gloves stand unique. They were worn by men centuries before women adopted them, and at first they were not worn for warmth by either sex, for the sleeves were so long that it was an easy matter to cover the hands with them. At one time the Church took the manufacture of gloves into its care. Beautiful workmanship and embroidery of gold thread, silk, and jewels were exhibited on some of the gloves belonging to the Church. Many of the gloves worn by the bishops were wrought with pearls and other precious stones, and were bequeathed as legacies.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, accompanied by Mrs. Cumming Bruce, opened the Royal School of Art Needlework Exhibition at the Grafton Gallery yesterday afternoon. Princess Christian was received by the Marchioness of Winchester, Sybil Marchioness of Queensberry, Lady Agnets Montagu, Lady Raleigh, Edith Lady Playfair, Sir Edwin and Lady Stern, Mrs. Horlick, and Mrs. Ewart, these ladies being members of the council of the school. The Princess, who is president of the school, expressed her admiration of the beautiful display of art-needlework, antique furniture, and objets d'art. Lovers of antiquities will do to wall to pay a visit to the exhibition, for which beautiful things have been lent. A fine pair of damask curtains from a bed at Blair Castle, believed to date from the year 1700, have been lent by the Duke of Atholl. These curtains, which were sent to the School of Art Needlework when in a very tattered state will give the visitor some idea of the excellent manner in which intricate repairs are carried out by the school. The visitor will also be interested to see the workers engaged in the actual restoration of tapestries, etc. An old Stuart casket on view has also been restored by the school in the most marvellous manner. Some very beautiful things are for sale, foremost among which is a very handsome set of vestments in five pieces 200 years old, from the chapel of a Princess of the House of Savoy, which was sold at her death. The designs are magnificent, and the set is priced at £100. The modern style of work is also there in great variety. Some very dainty curtains suitable for a boudoir are in vieux rose linen, with a border of white with a design of roses and pale blue knots. A cabinet has been devoted to some very fine enamel-work, made by Princess Louise of Schleswing-Holstein. The things for sale comprise enamel and precious stone rings and brooches boxes buttons, and chains. Orders for these enamels will be executed by the Princess. One of the long chains made by her was bought yesterday afternoon by Sir Edward Stern, and a set of buttons was purchased by the Baroness de Lamsdorff.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 9.

In Persia the weather is still disturbed in the North where rain has again fallen, while in the South the depression has given light rain and is advancing eastward through Baluchistan and has given light precipitation in the latter area. Cloud has extended over the greater part of Northwest India, being thick in Kashmir, Punjab and Baluchistan.

The Barometer was fallen rapidly in Sind and Gujarat and the area of low pressure has shown over the latter area.

On the Circars Coast in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley light rain has fallen; elsewhere the weather has been dry.

In Burma the skies are clear; the humidity has decreased at several stations and the temparature is normal or in slight excess.

In the northeast of India and Orissa, Sibsagar reports a light fall of rain. Cloud has disappeared from Eastern Bengal and Assam. The skies are now clear in the whole division; the air has become drier and the temperature has fallen and is in slight to moderate defect.

In the United Provinces Central India and the Central Provinces, the skies remain clear; humidity has decreased and the temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and East Central India where moderate defect has risen, and is normal or only in slight defect elsewhere.

The North-west of India, Quetta and Chaman had light falls of snow and rain; the skies are completely overcast in Baluchistan and Kashmir and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air has become drier and the temperature has risen and is normal or in slight to moderate defect except in the Frontier Provinces and Kashmir where it is in excess.

In the Peninsula, Waltair reports ¼ an inch of rain; Masulipaton a ¼ inch. The skies are clear in Konkan, Bombay and Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The temperature has risen in Deccan now and is everywhere normal or in slight excess.

Precipitation will probably continue in Baluchistan and recommence in Kashmir, while light rain is likely in Sind with extension of cloud eastward into the Central portions of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall at most places to the north of latitude 20° and a slight rise or fall in Mysore and the Madras Presidency.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in Upper Sind and at Delhi, Agra and Poona while south-easterly to north-easterly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 8° in defect of normal in Lower Sind, Punjab, Rajputana and at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Raipur while the minimum is 6° to 8° in excess at Jacobabad, Deesa, Rajkot, Shelapur and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bellary and the lowest 42° at Labere.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and the Madras Presidency and at Deesa, Neemuch, Nagpur, Akola, Cochin and Colombo.

Rain.—Masulipatam reports nearly a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—Pressure in Lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar is slightly below normal and the weather is in an unsettled condition.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the error of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Coloba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m., (local time) on the 9th of February 1907 was 30,019. The height for observatory barometer cistern above Zero of tide gauge at the Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 at 8 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30-00 and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be-14 and this will be higher or lower by .01 for each 4 deg. In the case of Anaroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer sistern, either mercurial or aucroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A NEW bridge costing Rs. 2,17,000 is to be shortly built over the Shimsha River on the old Mysore Line. Its construction has been necessitated by cracks having been discovered in the arches of the old Road bridge, over which the Railway has hitherto been carried, and condemned as being insecure and dangerous, and to the fact that the new and heavier engines which are being now provided for the line will still further enhance the danger.

BY THE WAY.

A BOW AT A VENTURE.

READERS of this column may remember how a note by the present writer relating to a tragedy of fifty years ago found in London, a doctor whose father was the man at whom the murderers aimed when they committed their crime, and at Capetown, the captain of a liner whose brother was slain in mistake for him who escaped. In this haphazard fashion two men who had so much of interest to discuss, but had never met, were brought together. Almost as curious a thing has happened in the experience of the gentleman upon whose store of coincidences the writer has recently had the privilege of drawing. An English lady who has been touring off the beaten track in Norway stopped at a little wayside hostelry in the dominion of King Haakon. Ascertaining that her visitor was English, the landlady expressed her pleasure, saying "I am so glad, because I have a piece of fine fancy-work which was left here by an English lady; which I wish to return to her. The difficulty is that although I know her name is Miss C—, I do not know her address." She pressed her guest to take the parcel with a view to its being returned to its owner.

ITS BILLET.

The visitor explained that England is a large place, with a population of forty million people, and that to find the lady to whom the parcel belonged would be almost an impossibility. Still, as the landlady was so anxious, she consented, but without the faintest hope of success. She made the voyage home by a vessel with whose captain she had become acquainted in earlier travels. He now told her that he had recently married, and would like to introduce his wife to her when they reached their destination. The lady agreed, and accepted an invitation to spend a night with the captain and his wife at Hull. The wife having been introduced, the captain said, turning to another lady, "Allow me to introduce my sister-in-law Miss C—." It was the identical lady for whom the parcel of which the lady had taken charge was intended.

SAVING HIS FACE.

The action now proceeding against a famous doctor on the Continent is one of a class happily rare. The greatest of doctors may err, or, at any rate, may fail to cure a patient. It is possible that the Duke of Wellington had good ground for action against a celebrated aurist by whom he was attended for deafness. Possibly we shall hear something of the matter in Dr. Cheatle's lecture on "Gun Deafness" next week. The doctor gave his patient a strong solution of caustic to inject into the ear, and, calling later upon him, found him reeling about in agony. A glance sufficed to show that the treatment had set up furious inflammation, which, unless at once checked, would cause the veteran's death. The hearing was completely destroyed. The aurist expressed his grief and mortification. "Do not say a word about it—you did your best," said the Duke adding that he would not tell a soul about it. Thus encouraged, the doctor asked if he might continue to attend him, so that the public might see that his confidence had not been withdrawn. This was too much. "I can't agree to that," said the Duke, "for that would be a lie." The old hero would not tell the truth and ruin the man whose folly had injured him, but he would not bring himself to act the opposite.

A SHORT CUT.

There is a part of the Home Counties dear to Londoners which has been blessed with a much-improved train service. The explanation is interesting and instructive. A man with a gigantic business in London having bought an estate a certain distance out, found that he could not get a convenient train to the station nearest his place. One took him home too early, the next made him an hour late for dinner. He bore it for some time, then he sent for the accountant of a great railway company. "How much a year do I pay you?" he asked. I could not say off-hand, sir; but it is a good many thousands, I believe," was the answer. Then the business man explained the situation of his estate and the difficulty about trains. "Now, unless I am able to get home by a train which fist my arrangements," he said, "there will be an accident to my account. You will find that half my goods will go next year by another company." Two days later a "slip" carriage was attached to an express passing through the great man's station in time for him to get home to dinner.

"WATERLOO."

Death has recently removed a daughter, born at St. Helena, of Napoleon's devoted friend, Montholon. In the land over which the late Queen of Hanover should have reigned are the descendants of a child born a little before the daughter of Montholon—on the field of Waterloo. The mother was the daughter of an English earl, who fell in love with a young German non-commissioned officer and eloped, to follow him through all the Peninsular campaign, and to find herself at Waterloo. The night before the battle she spent with another woman, sleeping in the wet under the scanty shelter of a hedge. Throughout the day of battle she was driven from pillar to post by the fire of the French, and lay down at night in a dark, damp shed to die, she hoped. But neither she nor the babe to which that night she gave birth was to end her days at Waterloo. She found in the morning that her shelter was a shed which had been converted to the purposes of an operating theatre. The "pillow" upon which her head rested was an amputated limb. Mother and child came through it all well. The babe was christened "Waterloo," and lived to marry in Hanover and be the mother of many children.

POINTS OF VIEW.

I have done my duty, I hope, but the luck was never on my side, and luck goes to luck.—From "Sketches in Scarlet."

The time seems to be coming when Miss Marie Corelli will be given away with a pound of tea.—Arthur Wallace, in the "Crown."

We have "nagging" at country house-parties, and toys to play with after dinner. One touch of inanity makes the whole social world kin.—"Lady's Pictorial."

It will not do to sing the old songs of Curzonian opera with a Liberal Secretary of State of Mr. Morley's antecedents conducting the orchestra from the India Office.—"India."

The Swadeshi cry was bound to fail because it was based on wrong economic principles. But the Swaraj cry has before it possibilities of the gravest mischief.—"Englishman" (Calcutta.)

I wish that really clever women like Sarah Grand would drop the phrase "mere man"—it is as played-out as the old idea of the strong-minded platform woman and her bulgy umbrella.—"Miranda," in the "Lady's Pictorial."

There is precedent for hoping that deference is taking new shapes, not dying out. The old forms, however, were very charming, and we may be allowed to regret them. Ceremonial deference is now far to seek.—"Spectator."

When darkness comes, the workman whose lamp is feeble, whose light flickers, makes many a false stroke, perchance at one blow the statue is ruined and he retires, well-nigh crushed, from his toil.—"Indian Daily Telegraph" (Lucknow).

It is a pity Mr. Naoreji did not make his political home in Russia while he was about it. He would then have been able to appreciate the difference between the despotism of the Muscovite and the despotism of the Pax Britannica.—"Morning Post" (Delhi).

To the frivolous only does the subject of clothes appear frivolous. How much better fine clothes get on without a King than a King without fine clothes, Thackeray has shown to perfection in the cruel caricature called "Ludovicus Rex."—"Times Literary Supplement."

Monopoly, we may be sure, will work its deadening effects in a profession as fatally as in trade or manufacture. If pressure from without does not compel the adoption of the most advanced methods and the putting out of the finest possible product, professional pride will prove an inadequate motive.—"Nation" (New York).

The one grand quality of our people, which anyone can see in our streets—our one serious and solid quality—is our levity. The slums exist in one incessant state of satire. The most tragic part of our population is also most comic part. Irony is the very atmosphere of the poor.—G. K. Chesterton, in "Illustrated London News."

Of the many obstacles against which it is Japan's misfortune to contend in her task to set things right in this long misgoverned country, not the least important is the lack of ability or courage on the part of a large section of the governing class to manfully accept the situation in which irresistible events have placed their country.—"Seoul Press" (Chong Dong).

Without significance and a human tradition, even antiquity does not exist; it has no sense or atmosphere of its age. The mud of the Thames may be older than Westminster Abbey; yet we do not (as a rule) say our prayers in the mud of the Thames. The sand of the desert may be older than the Pyramids; but the Pyramids are finer things, not because they are older, but because they are younger, because human civilisation, of which they were so great an effort, still keeps its tradition unbroken, and they are a part of the perpetual youth of man.—G. K. Chesterton in the "Reader."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexicana Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE mechanism by which is produced the curious sounds emitted by the snipe during the breeding season has been a matter of discussion and difference of opinion among naturalists. At that time of year, as Professor Newton says, this bird will "execute a series of aerial evolutions of an astounding kind. After wildly circling about, and reaching a height at which it appears a mere speck, where it winnows a random zigzag course it abruptly shoots downwards and aslant, and then as abruptly stops to regain its former elevation, and this process it repeats many times. A few seconds, more or less according to distance, after each of these headlong descents a mysterious sound strikes the ear—compared by some to drumming, and by others to the bleating of a sheep or goat which sound evidently comes from the bird as it shoots downwards and then only." Tennyson has described it as a humming in the line :—

"The swamp where hum the dropping snipe." While Mogg writes of the,—

"Airy bleater's rolling howl."

The names flying-goat, Heaven's ram, and heather-bleater, which have been given to the snipe, further indicate the similarity in the sound to the bleating of the sheep. Perhaps," the greatly magnified hum of a bee, with a suspicion of bleating thrown in," describes the curious sound as nearly as possible.

CAREFUL OBSERVATIONS.

In a paper recently red before the Zoological Society, Mr. P. H. Bahr describes some interesting observations and experiments carried out with a view to setting the question how this strange sound emitted by the snipe is produced. Four explanations have been suggested, namely, that it is vocal, that it is produced by the tail feathers, that it is produced by the wings, that it is the joint production of the wings, and tail. From his observations made in the Cambridgeshire Fens in 1904, and from subsequent experiments, the writer of the paper concludes that the second of these is the right explanation. Watching the flight of the snipe, Mr. Bahr noticed that when it began to descend the tail was always spread out fan-wise, and that the two outer feathers were held in front of the other twelve. And making allowance for the time required for the sound to travel the drumming was found to begin as soon as the bird began its downward flight. The descent was also accompanied by a tremulous motion of the wings. It was further noticed that both sexes "drum" and that the structure of their tail feathers is alike.

THE TAIL FEATHERS.

Mr. Bahr also experimented with the outer tail feathers of the snipe to see if the sound could be artificially reproduced. He inserted these in a cork which was fixed to a stick six inches long. A long string was attached too the other end of the stick, and the apparatus was whirled round the head. The characteristic bleating sound was thus produced. It is noted that the feathers must be fixed so as not to turn in their supports, and that the whirling must be uniform, and not to rapid. The quivering of the wings during the descent, though not itself producing any sound, probably imparts to the "bleat" its peculiar tremulous character. These experiments and observations combined appear to prove conclusively that the drumming of the snipe is produced by vibration of the outer tail feathers.

MOTHS AND SLOTHS.

That slow moving animal, the sloth, with its green-stained hair, seems so much a part of its arboreal surroundings that it is, perhaps, scarcely surprising that other creatures should take advantage of it as a shelter. Yet the skin of a sloth under the shelter of its hair seems an unlikely place to look for the larva of a moth. Hahnel, however, has discovered one living in this unique situation, and having the form of the body and limbs adapted to its peculiar mode of life. It is described by Arnold Spuler in the "Biologische Centralblatt" as a new species and genus under the name of Bradypodicola hahneli. In this scientific appellation is indicated the fact that the caterpillar lives on the sloth, and was discovered by Hahnel. It probably feeds on some of the epidermal structures of the sloth.

LATE SWALLOWS.

Some remarkable cases of the late appearance of members of the swallow tribe are recorded by the Rev. Canon Scott in the "Field." On December 21 a "house swallow"—a house martin, or else a chimney swallow is, doubtless, intended—was seen, and on December 29 a sand martin. Again, on January 7, 10, 11, and 12, sand martins were seen in full vigour. These remarkable records are from Havant in Hampshire. Gilbert White, on seeing swallows as late as November, was tempted to think hibernation more probable than migration. Had he known of these still later appearances he would, doubtless, have been more than ever inclined to the former view. It may be suggested, however, that such stray late appearances are due to small parties of birds which have, partly at least, made their great southward migration, but have been tempted back by weather conditions. It is a small matter for a swallow to cross the Channel and, doubtless, the wave of southern swallow-life in winter ebbs and flows past an average northern boundary. Such movements might occasionally carry stragglers to our southern shores in winter.

A NEW BUSH DOG.

One of the members of a surveying expedition to the High Andes of Quito, Ecuador, has discovered a new species of Bush-dog. Two skins and skulls have been sent to Paris, and are described in a recent number of the "Comptes Rendus" by Dr. E. L. Trouessart. Hitherto only one species of this remarkable genus of dogs has been known. This is the Speothos venaticus, a native of Guiana and Brazil, until within the last few years one of the rarest of mammals in our museums. The remarkable point about the bush-dog is that, though undoubtedly belonging to the dog family, Canidae, it is outwardly more like a badger, or marten. The new species has been named Speothos riveti, after its discoverer. With short, close, woolly fur of a mouse grey colour, it is so like a badger that it is difficult to realise that it belongs to the Canidae. On the back and tail are a number of longer white-tipped black hairs, while the tail itself is curiously flattened with a vane of elongated hairs on each side, and a terminal tuft of black. The Brazilian bush-dog, it may be noted, was formerly placed by zoologists in the marten family, the Mustelidae, while the old generic name Icticyon means marten-dog. In renaming the genus Speothos, that is, cave-jackal, its true position in the dog family is recognised.

WASPS AND CORNFLOWERS.

Some time ago allusion was made in these notes to the partiality of queen wasps for the flowers of a perennial white cornflower, and to how this partiality might be used as an opportunity for destroying them before they could form their colonies. A correspondent in "Country Life," writing from County Donegal, confirms the fact of this insect's partiality for the above flower. This writer makes use of a butterfly net to capture the wasps that came to feed on the blossoms. He adds that the flowers of certain species of rhododendron prove even more attractive to wasps.

BRITISH BIRDS.

Mr. Henry Scherren contributes to the "Field" a list of new British birds. These are species which, having been captured as stragglers to our shores within recent years, claim to be added to our British birds as occasional visitors. Among these may be noted the yellow-breasted bunting, Emberiza aureola, shot near Cley, Norfolk, in 1905, and the Eastern stonechat, Pratincola maura, shot in the some locality in 1904. In both cases only these solitary examples are recorded, and both unique specimens are to be seen in the Arnold collection in the Eastbourne Museum.

THE PEREGRINE FALCON.

It is very usual to hear this bird spoken of as the peregrine, but, though nowadays used to denote this one species, it was not always so, and the use of the term is also wrong grammatically, for the word "peregrine" is an adjective, and signifies "wandering" or "strange," and was in that sense applied to any similar species that found its way to unusual districts. In proportion to its size, which is about that of a crow, it is the most powerfully built of all our birds of prey, and on that account, as well as its courage and dash, it has always held an extremely prominent place in the old sport of hawking. Among the Normans the gerfalcon was set apart for the use of the king, the goshawk for a prince the peregrine falcon for an earl, and so on down to the kestrel, which was allotted to the knave or serving-men and labourers. In the terms of falconry "falcon" is only applicable to the female bird, and for her was reserved the noblest quarry; the male, inferior in size, was the tiercel, because he was, roughly speaking a third less than the falcon, and he was not valued nearly so highly as his mate.

VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION.

Though not a common British bird in these days of strict game preservation, when anything in the shape of a hawk is shot down by the gamekeepers, it is still fairly plentiful, and many immature birds are birds of passage during the seasons of migration. They are keenly looked for during these times by the trappers on the coast of Holland, where numbers are decoyed by means of a live pigeon and caught in nets. Many well-known haunts have been abandoned within recent years owing to the persecution of daring nest-riders, but in spite of them the peregrine falcon is still to be found plentifully enough along the south and west coasts of England. In the North and in Scotland it is more frequently found inland the mountainous districts favouring its habits. It is extremely attached to its old haunt, frequenting the same rock for nesting for a very long series of years, and there are some nesting places that have been known to have been tenanted by successive peregrine falcons for more than a century—in one instance the record goes back to 1684. Strictly speaking, it makes no nest at all, but merely makes a slight hollow in the earth on some almost inaccessible ledge of rock. The old nest of a raven or crow is sometimes made use of, and birds have been known to resort to trees where there has been some such old nest available

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

From a Calcutta Morning Paper of the 27th, I quote extracts, as follows:

OLD MEN MADE YOUNG AND STRONG.

"THE TWO WISE MEN" "Thanks to the two eminent French Savants, Professor d'Arsonval and Dr. Moutier, this tremendous force, Electricity, has now been applied to the cure of arterio-sclerosis, which in plain English, means the hardening of the arteries in old age." "The hardening of the Arteries," said Dr. Moutier "is a natural condition of things in old people, but it frequently occurs with men and women in the prime of life."

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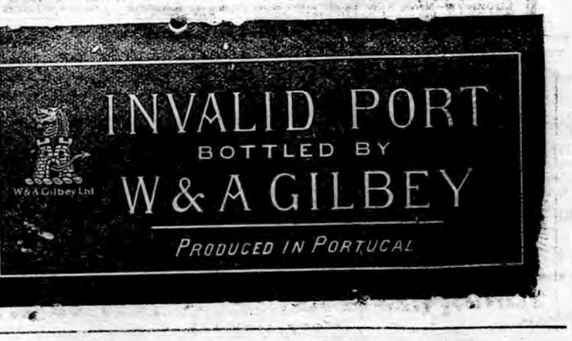

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